OPERATION MANUAL

STEREO TRIGGERSCOPE

MODEL 5502

Kikusui
INTERNATIONAL CORP.

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STEREO TRIGGERSCOPE

MODEL 5502

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1. GENERAL

1.1 Description

Kikusui Model 5502 Stereo Triggerscope is a trigger-synchoronized dual-trace portable oscilloscope with a high-brightness cathode-ray tube of 133 mm (5.24 in.) diameter. Its sensitivity is 10 mV/DIV, bandwidth 5 MHz, and maximum sweep speed 1 μsec/DIV. Its operation is selectable between vertical dual-channel mode and horizontal dual-channel mode with its mode selector switch. It can be used for research and development of various electronic devices as well as for production and maintenance service.

1.2 Features

o Front frame made of aluminium diecast:

To provide a neat external view and a sufficient mechanical strength for maintenance service, the front frame is made of aluminium diecast.

o Dual-channel mode selector switch incorporated:

The 5502 is incorporated with a mode selector switch for selection between vertical dual-channel operation and horizontal dual-channel operation, providing an another advantageous feature in observation of various types of waveforms.

o High-brightness CRT:

The 5502 employs a CRT of an excellent beam transmission factor, providing a sufficient trace brightness even at the highest sweep speed.

o Stable acceleration voltage:

The acceleration voltage of the 5502 is very stable against line voltage variation, as this high voltage is regulated with a unique control circuit.

o Rotation coil for trace leveling:

The 5502 employs a rotation coil which enables you to adjust (rotate) the base line for leveling when it has become slanted by terrestrial magnetism. Adjustment can be done at the front panel.

o Automatic CHOP/ALT switching:

The operating mode is automatically switched between CHOP mode and ALT mode in conformity with the sweep speed (linked to the TIME/DIV switch), thereby preventing troublesome manual switching between the two modes when in the dual-channel operation.

o Wider triggering frequency range:

The 5502 has a wide triggering frequency range of 10 Hz - 5 MHz, enabling low frequency signal waveform observation and phase measurement with a trigger frequency of down to 10 Hz.

o X-Y mode is switched by one-touch action:

Simply by switching the operation of the vertical axis, the oscilloscope can be converted into an X-Y scope with CHL input for X-axis and CHR input for Y-axis.

2. SPECIFICATIONS

Vertical Axis

Item	Specification	Remarks
Sensitivity ranges	10 mV/DIV - 1 V/DIV	1-10 sequency, 4-ranges including GND
Sensitivity accuracy	Better than ±5% of panel-indicated value.	VARIABLE knob is set in CAL position
Continuously-variable sensitivity adjustment	10 times or over	Covers between ranges with VARIABLE knob.
Frequency response	DC: DC - 5 MHz, within -3 dB AC: 2 Hz - 5 MHz, within -3 dB	50 kHz, 8 DIV reference.
Rise time	Approx. 70 nsec	
Input impedance	1 MΩ ±2%, approx. 30 pF ± 2 pF	Parallel. Probe can be used.
Input terminals	BNC receptacles	
Maximum allowable input voltage	400 Vp-p, for 1 minute.	DC + AC peak, frequency not higher than 1 kHz.
Input coupling selection	AC, DC	
DC balance	Less than ± 0.5 DIV	

Item	Specification		Remarks
Operation modes of vertical axis	CHL	Single-channel mode	
	CHR	Single-channel mode	
	STEREO	CHOP mode (10 msec/DIV - 1 msec/DIV)	When trigger source is CHL or CHL + CHR
		ALT mode (100 µsec/DIV - 1 µsec/DIV)	When trigger source is NORM, operation is ALT mode for all TIME/DIV ranges.
	H	Horizontal dual-channel operation	
	V	Vertical dual-channel operation	
Chop frequency	Approx. 100 kHz		
Overshoots	Not higher than 3%		100 kHz square wave, 4 DIV
Isolation between channels	500 : 1 or better		100 kHz, 8 DIV
Linearity	When a signal displayed for 4 DIV in CRT screen center is vertically shifted for the full screen range, vertical amplitude change is within ±0.2 DIV.		At frequency not higher than 100 kHz. Including linearity of CRT.

o Trigger

Item	Specification		Remarks
Trigger signal	CHL	Triggered with CHL signal alone.	
	CHL + CHR	Triggered with the sum of the signals of CHL and CHR.	CHL and CHR signals must be of the same frequency.
	NORM	Triggered with CHL and CHR signals.	
	EXT	Triggered with external signal.	
Sensitivity	INT	10 Hz - 5 MHz, 0.5 DIV or over	In terms of displayed signal amplitude on the CRT.
	EXT	10 Hz - 5 MHz, 0.5 Vp-p or over	
Trigger system	AUTO trigger sweep		When no signal is applied, the sweep occurs in FREE RUN mode. For input signal of 10 Hz or higher, the above trigger sensitivity specification is met.
Polarity (SLOPE)	"+" only		
Coupling	AC		

Item	Specification	Remarks
EXT trigger input impedance	Approx. 1 MΩ, 50 pF or less	Parallel
Maximum allowable input impedance	100 Vp-p	DC + AC peak. Frequency not higher than 1 kHz.
External input terminals	BNC receptacles	

Horizontal Axis

Item	Specification		Remarks
Sweep time	1 μsec - 10 msec/DIV		1, 10, step 5 ranges
Continuously variable range of sweep time	10 times or over		Covers between ranges with VARIABLE knob.
Sweep time accuracy	Better than ±5% of panel indicated value VARIABLE knob set in CAL position		
Sweep directions	MODE V	From left end to right end on CRT screen for both CHL and CHR	
	MODE H	From left end to center for CHL and from right end to center for CHR	From left end to center for CHL and from center to right end for CHR also are possible by changing internal connections.

Item	Specification	Remarks
X-Y mode	CHL for X (horizontal) CHR for Y (vertical)	
Sensitivity	The same spec's as CHL of the vertical axis.	
Frequency response	DC: DC - 1 MHz, within -3 dB AC: 2 Hz - 1 MHz, within -3 dB	50 kHz, 10 DIV reference
Input impedance	The same spec's as CHL of the vertical axis	
Maximum allowable input voltage	The same spec's as CHL of the vertical axis	
X-Y phase difference	Within 3° at 50 kHz	

Calibration Voltage

Item	Specification	Remarks
Waveform	Square wave, positive going	
Output voltage	1 Vp-p, ±3%	
Frequency	1 kHz ±25%	
Duty ratio	45 : 55 - 55 : 45	
Output terminal	Chip terminal	

Cathode-ray Tube

Item	Specification	Remarks
Shape	Round, 133 mm	(5.24 in.)
Fluorescent screen	B31	Green
Acceleration voltage	Approx. 1600 V	Regulated
Area (gratucule)	8 × 10 DIV	1 DIV = 9.5 mm (0.37 in.)
Unblanking	AC-coupling	at G1 of the CRT

Power Requirements

Item	Specification	Remarks
AC line voltage	100, 110, 120, 220, 230, or 240 V. (Within ±10% of each nominal voltage)	Selectable with connector and pins of voltage selector board
Frequency	50 - 60 Hz	
Power consumption	Approx. 20 VA	

Mechanical Specification

Item	Specification	Remarks
Overall dimensions	244 W × 184 H × 370 D mm (9.61 W× 7.24 H× 14.57 D in.) 250 W × 210 H × 425 D mm (9.84 W× 8.27 H× 16.73 D in.)	Maximum dimensions
Weight	Approx. 7 kg (15.4 lbs)	

Ambient Conditions

Item	Specification	Remarks
Specification conditions	5°C - 35°C (41°F - 95°F), 85% or less	Conditions for meeting specification performances
Operating conditions	0°C - 40°C (32°F - 104°F), 90% or less	Conditions for instrument operation

COMPOSITION

A complete set of the instrument is composed of the following items:

Triggerscope main unit 1

Accessories

Type 942A Terminal Adaptors 2

Operation manual 1

Options

959A BNC Type Probe (10:1)

3. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 Explanation of Front Panel (See Fig. 1)

No.	Panel mark	Description
①	POWER ON-OFF	AC mains power ON-OFF switch.
②	INTEN	Trace intensity control. Trace becomes brighter as this knob is turned clockwise.
③		Indicates ON/OFF state of instrument power.
④	TRACE ROTATION	Semi-fixed resistor for level (horizontal inclination) adjustment of base line which may be inclined by terrestrial magnetism, etc. Adjust with a fine screwdriver.
⑤	FOCUS	So adjust this knob that the trace displayed on the screen becomes sharpest.
⑥	CALIB 0.5 Vp-p	Output terminal which provides a calibration voltage used for probe calibration. The calibration voltage is 0.5 Vp-p (±5%), positive-going square wave of approx. 1 kHz.
⑦	⏚	Ground terminal
⑧	POSITION ↕	For vertical positioning of CHR (or Y-axis). The trace moves upward as this knob is turned clockwise, and vice versa.

No.	Panel mark	Description
⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫	MODE	Pushbutton switches for selecting operating modes of CHL and CHR amplifiers.
	CHL ⑫	CHL: CHL vertical amplifier alone operates, as a single-channel oscilloscope.
	CHR ⑪	CHR: CHR vertical amplifier alone operates, as a single-channel oscilloscope.
	(BOTH IN) STEREO	STEREO: When both CHL and CHR buttons are pressed at the same time, CHL and CHR vertical amplifiers operate in CHOP or ALT mode and the instrument operates as a dual-channel oscilloscope. Switching between CHOP and ALT modes is automatically done being linked to TIME/DIV switch.
	X-Y ⑩	X-Y: X-Y operation with CHL as X-axis (horizontal) and CHR as Y-axis (vertical).
	H▮ V▬ ⑨	H▮ : Horizontal dual-trace oscilloscope with CHL and CHR signals displayed to left and right in horizontal direction. V▬ : Regular dual-trace oscilloscope
⑬	POSITION ↕	For vertical positioning of CHR. The function is the same with that of No. ⑧.

No.	Panel mark	Description
⑭ ⑯	VOLTS/DIV	Rotary switch for sensitivity selection of CHL (or X-axis) and CHR (or Y-axis) channels covering four ranges of 10 mV/DIV to 1 V/DIV and including GND. Used to obtain appropriate deflection amplitudes on CRT screen. When set at GND, input circuit is made open and amplifier input is grounded, providing a convenient means of checking the base line level of trace.
⑮ ⑰	VARIABLE	Continuously-variable adjustment of vertical sensitivity of CHL (or X-axis) and CHR (or Y-axis), covering between ranges selected by VOLTS/DIV switch (⑭ or ⑯). (At the CAL position, sensitivity is calibrated to the value indicated by VOLTS/DIV switch.)
⑱ ⑲	CHL (X) CHR (Y)	Input terminals for CHL (X-axis) and CHR (Y-axis). When in X-Y operation, CHL is used as X-axis (horizontal axis). The signal can be applied with 959A BNC probe or type 942A terminal adaptor.
⑳ ㉑	▙ AC ▁ DC	Pushbutton switch for selection of input coupling of vertical amplifier. The popped up state (▙) is for AC coupling and the depressed state (▁) for DC coupling.

No.	Panel mark	Description
(22)	EXT TRIG IN	Input terminal for external trigger signal. When the TRIGGERING switch (26) is set in the EXT state, the sweep is triggered by the signal applied to this terminal.
(23)	TIME/DIV	Horizontal sweep time selector switch for 10 msec/DIV - 1 μsec/DIV in 5 ranges.
(24)	VARIABLE	Continuously-variable adjustment of sweep time, covering between ranges selected by TIME/DIV switch (23). (When this knob is set in the CAL position, the sweep time is calibrated at the value indicated by the TIME/DIV switch.)
(25)	LEVEL - ← 0 → +	Trigger level adjustment for displaying stationary waveform. The trigger level rises as this knob is turned toward → + and it falls as the knob is turned toward - ←.
(26) (27) (28)	TRIGGERING (BOTH IN) CHL + CHR INT CHL NORM EXT (28) (27) (26)	Triggering switch circuit consisting of trigger source. INT: For internal trigger source. Triggering is done with signal selected by switch (27) or (28). EXT: Trigger source is external (the signal applied through TRIG IN terminal (22) is used as the trigger signal).

No.	Panel mark	Description
		▁▔ CHL: Signal of CHL is used as trigger source signal. ▁▔ NORM: Signals of CHL and CHR are used as trigger source signals. (BOTH IN) CHL + CHR: Sum of signals of CHL and CHR is used as trigger source signal. Signals of CHL and CHR must be of the same repetition frequency and phase difference within 180°.
㉙	←→ POSITION	Horizontal positioning knob. The displayed waveform moves rightward as this knob is turned clockwise, and vice versa.

3.2 Explanation of Rear Panel (See Fig. 2)

No.	Panel mark	Description
㉞	———	AC power cord of the oscilloscope
㉟	———	Studs for using the oscilloscope in a vertical attitude. Also used as AC power cord take-up posts.
㊱	(FUSE)	Fuse holder. Fuse rating is 0.5 A for 100 V system AC line or 0.3 A for 200 V system AC line. For replacing the fuse, remove the cap by turning it counterclockwise.

3.3 Explanation of Bottom Panel (See Fig. 3)

No.	Panel mark	Description
㊲	ASTIG	Semi-fixed resistor for astigmatism control So adjust this control is conjunction with the FOCUS control that the trace is made sharpest.
㊳	———	Studs which are used also for fixing the stand.
㊴	———	Stand for setting the oscilloscope in a slanted attitude for ease of observation. Do not use this stand when oscilloscope camera and adaptor are used.

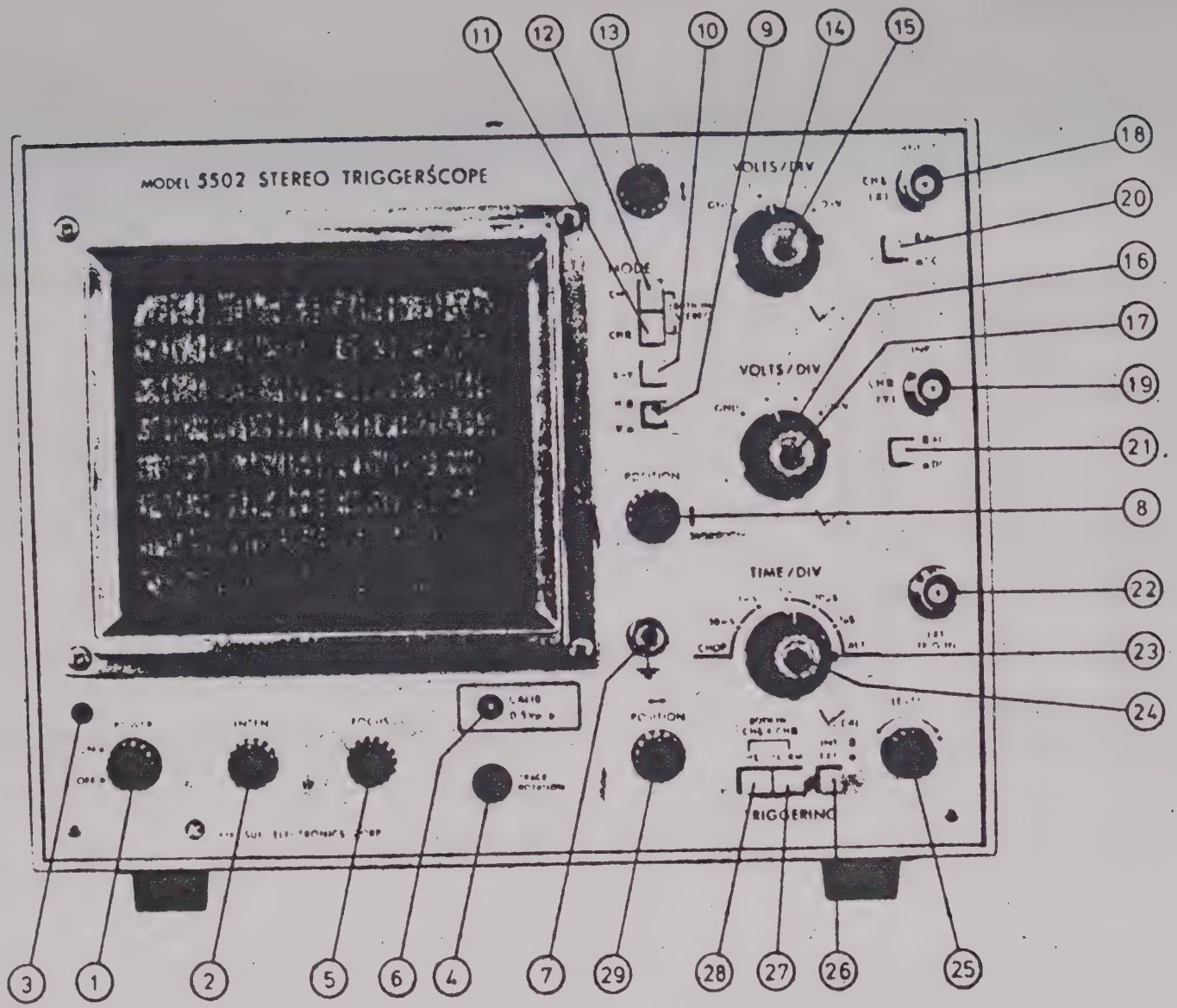
MODEL 5502 STEREO TRIGGERSCOPE
VOLTS/DIV
MODE
VOLTS/DIV
POSITION
TIME/DIV
CHOP
POSITION
TRIGGERING
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Fig. 1

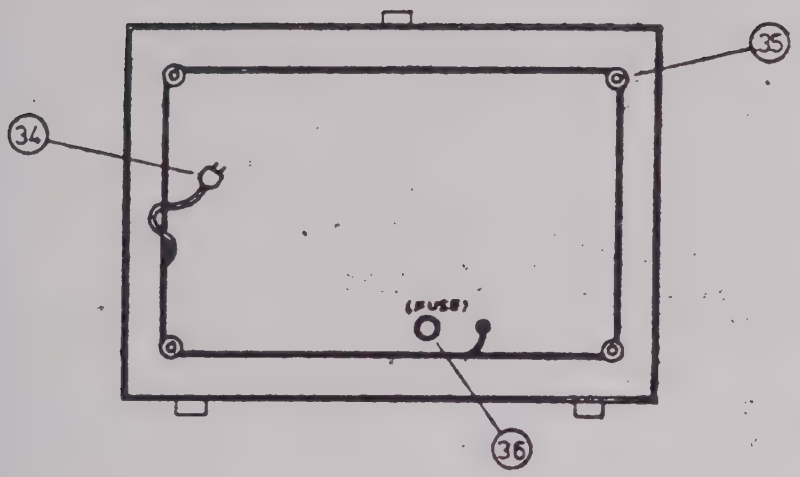


Fig. 2

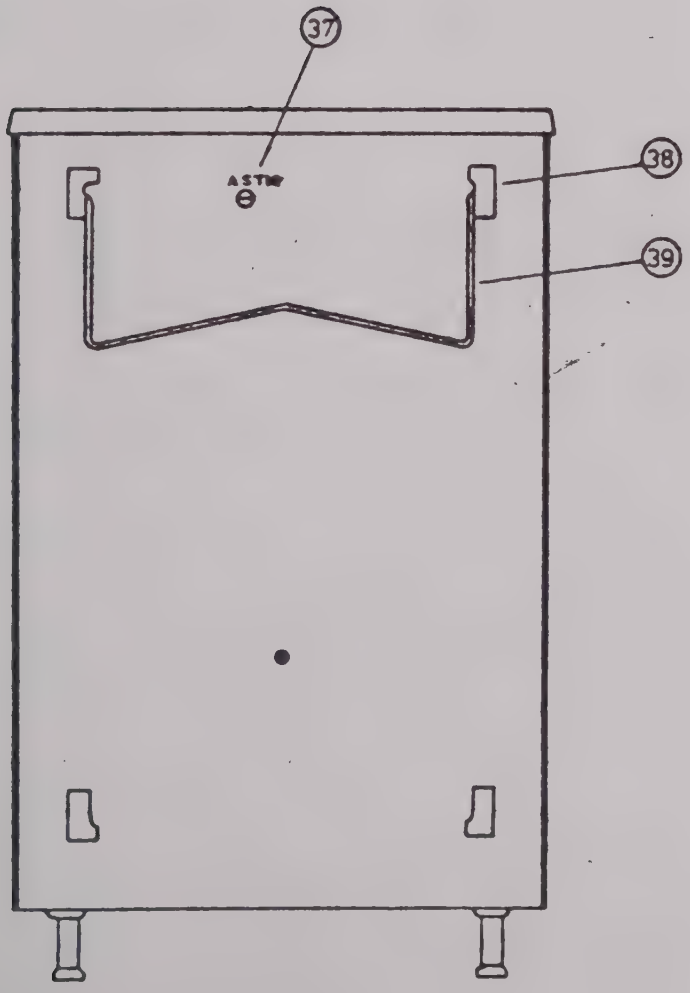


Fig. 3

3.4 Precautions in Operation

- Line voltage:

  The oscilloscope is set for operation on a 100 V ±10% AC line voltage. To operate the oscilloscope on other AC line voltage, it must be modified as explained in Para. 3.5 "AC Line Voltage Conversion." Note that the oscilloscope will not operate properly or may be damaged if it is operated on a wrong AC line voltage.

- Ambient temperature:

  The ambient temperature range for normal operation of the oscilloscope is 5°C - 35°C (41°F - 9.5°F).

- Environments:

  The oscilloscope must not be operated or stored in high temperature, high humidity atmosphere for a long period since such will cause troubles or shorten the instrument life.

  If the oscilloscope is operated in a strong electric or magnetic field, the displayed waveform may be distorted.

- Intensity of CRT beam:

  Do not make the CRT image excessively bright and do not leave the spot stationary for a long period, lest the CRT screen should be "burnt" shortening its life.

- Allowable voltages of input terminals:

  The maximum allowable voltages of input terminals and probe (option) are as shown in the below table. Note that the circuit may be damaged if a voltage larger than the allowable maximum is applied.

Terminal	Allowable maximum input voltage
Vertical input terminal	400 Vp-p (DC + ACp, within 1 minute)
Probe (959A BNC) (option)	600 Vp-p (DC + ACp, within 1 minute)
EXT TRIG input terminal	100 Vp-p (DC + ACp)
Repetion frequency of AC: Not higher than 1 kHz	

3.5 Line Voltage Conversion

As a general rule the 5502 Oscilloscope is shipped being set for use on a 100 V AC line power. To operate the instrument on other AC line voltage, its AC power input circuit (power connector B, tap, and fuse) must be converted referring to the following table.

Nominal tap voltage	Applicable voltage range	Fuse	Connector
100 V 110 V 120 V	90 - 110 V 99 - 121 V 108 - 132 V	0.5 A	Connect the power connector B to the "100 V SYSTEM" pins.
220 V 230 V 240 V	198 - 242 V 207 - 253 V 216 - 264 V	0.3 A	Connect the power connector B to the "200 V SYSTEM" pins.

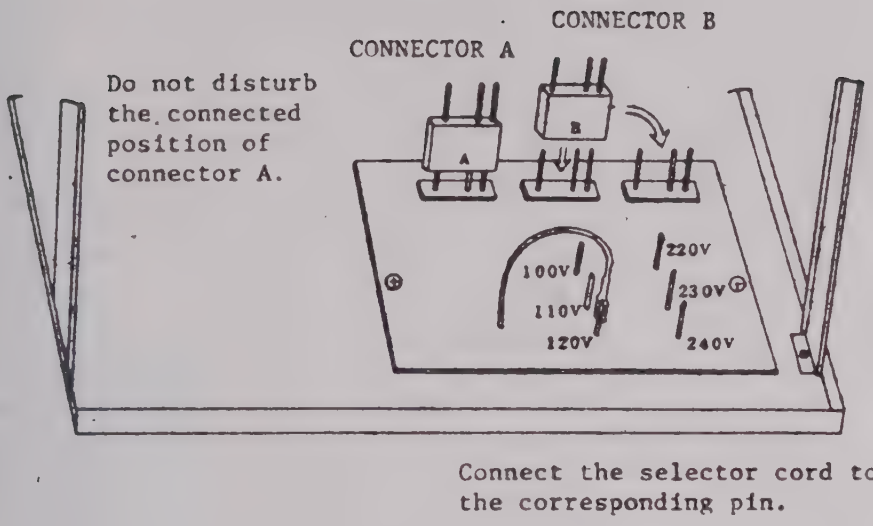


Fig. 4

Notes:

- Before performing AC line conversion, ensure that the AC power cord is disconnected from the AC power line outlet.
- Use a cord and a plug which meet the requirements of the line power to be used.
- The linefilter capacitor is not required to be changed.

4. OPERATING PROCEDURE.

4.1 Preliminary Procedure (See Fig. 1)

Before turning-on the oscilloscope power, set the knobs on the front panel as shown in the following table:

Item	No.	Setting
POWER	①	OFF position
INTEN	②	Mid-position
FOCUS	⑤	Mid-position
MODE	⑫	Press CHL button ⑫
↕ POSITION	⑧ ⑬	Mid-position
VOLTS/DIV	⑭ ⑯	GND position
VARIABLE	⑮ ⑰	↙ CAL position
AC - DC	⑳ ㉑	▙ AC position
H, V	⑨	▁ V position
TIME/DIV	㉓	1 mS/DIV position
VARIABLE	㉔	↙ CAL position
TRIGGERING	㉖ ㉗ ㉘	Press CHL button ㉘.
↔ POSITION	㉙	Mid-position

Connect the power cord to an AC line outlet of the correct voltage and, then proceed as follows:

1) Turn the POWER switch (1) from the OFF position to the ON position. A click sound (power-on sound) is generated and the LED light turns-on at an upper left of the knob.

2) In about 10 seconds after the above, a bold horizontal trace line will be displayed on the CRT screen. Adjust the trace to an appropriate brightness with the INTEN knob (2).

   If no trace is displayed within about 20 seconds, repeat setting of each knob as indicated in the above table.

3) Connect the signal of the CALIB (0.5 Vp-p) terminal to the vertical INPUT terminal (18) using the 942A Terminal Adaptor supplied.

4) Set the VOLTS/DIV switch (14) in the 0.1 V position, so adjust the VARIABLE knob (15) that the displayed signal amplitude becomes 2 DIV, and make the displayed waveform stationary by turning the LEVEL knob (25). When this is done, a waveform as shown in Fig. 5 will be displayed on the CRT screen.

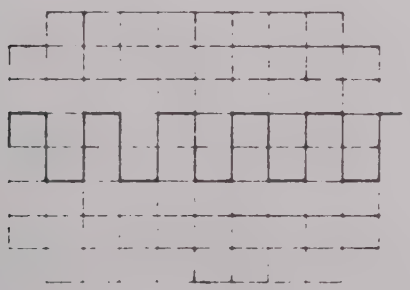


Fig. 5

5) So adjust the FOCUS knob (5) that the displayed waveform becomes sharpest.

6) So adjust the VOLTS/DIV switch (14) and TIME/DIV switch (23) that an appropriate number of peaks are displayed with an appropriate amplitude.

7) Align the displayed waveform with the graticule by adjusting the vertical POSITION knob (13) and horizontal POSITION knob (29), and determine the voltage (V) and period (T).

The above explanation is for the single-channel operation with CHL. The same explanation is applicable for the single-channel operation with CHR, simply by replacing "CHL" with "CHR". For the single channel operation with CHR, press the NORM button (27) of TRIGGERING selector or set it in the CHL + CHR state (press the CHL button (28) and NORM button (27) at the same time). The dual-channel operation and general operation methods of the oscilloscope are explained in the subsequent sub-sections.

4.2 Dual-trace Operation (STEREO operation)

Press the CHL button (12) and CHR button (11) of MODE selector at the same time to set the oscilloscope in the STEREO state. When this is done, another trace will be displayed on the CRT screen. This trace is of CHR. (The trace explained in the preceding sub-section is of CHL.) At this state of procedure, the CHL trace is the square wave of the calibration signal and the CHR trace is a straight line as no signal is applied to this axis yet.

Next, apply the calibration signal also to the CHR input terminal (19) in the same manner as done for the CHL channel, set the VOLTS/DIV switch (16) in the 0.1 V position, and so

adjust the VARIABLE knob (24) and adjusting the vertical POSITION knobs (8) and (13) that dual traces as shown in Fig. 6 are displayed on the CRT screen.

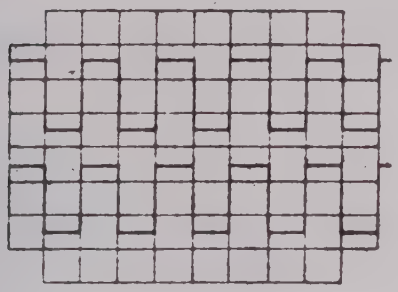


Fig. 6

When in the above state, by changing the MODE switch (9) from the V▬ state to the H▮ state and adjusting the vertical POSITION knobs (8) and (13), the signal waveforms of the CHL and CHR channels can be displayed to the left and to the right, respectively, on the same horizontal line as shown in Fig. 7. This is the horizontal STEREO operation.

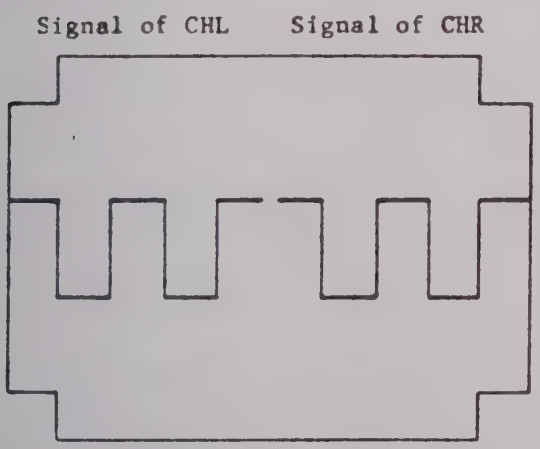


Fig. 7

When in the STEREO operation, select a suitable triggering mode according to measurement -- amplitude measurement, phase measurement, etc. For amplitude measurement, set the TRIGGERING selector in the CHL + CHR state (press the CHL button (28) and NORM button (27) at the same time); for phase measurement, set the TRIGGERING selector in the CHL state (press the CHL button (28)).

When signals of mutually different frequencies are applied to the CHL and CHR channels, set the TRIGGERING selector in the NORM state (press the NORM button (27)).

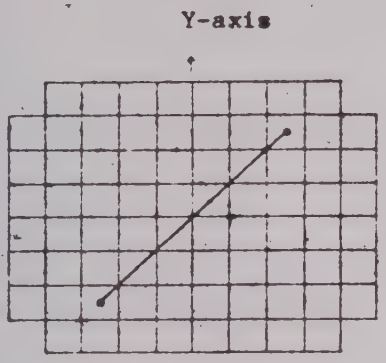
This oscilloscope has eliminated the selector switch between CHOP and ALT modes for dual-trace operation. The sweep modes are switched being linked to the TIME/DIV switch (23). At the ranges the sweep speed is 1 msec/DIV or slower, switching is done in the CHOP mode; at the ranges the sweep speed is 100 μsec/DIV or faster, switching is done in the ALT mode. When the TRIGGERING selector is set in the NORM state (27), switching operation in the ALT mode irrespective of setting of the TIME/DIV switch.

4.3 X-Y Operation

Set the MODE switch in the X-Y state (10). With this simple procedure, the instrument operates as an X-Y scope with CHL for X-axis and CHR for Y-axis.

For the Y-axis, the CHR operates in the same electrical performances and procedure. Regarding the X-axis, the frequency response becomes DC - 1 MHz (-3 dB) and the horizontal POSITION control (29) becomes effective for the X-axis while the CHL POSITION control (13) remains idle. Other electrical performance and procedure remain the same.

Apply the calibration voltage signal to both X and Y axis and adjust the VOLTS/DIV knobs of individual axis so that a Lissajous figure as shown in Fig. 8 is displayed on the CRT screen.



X-axis: 0.1 V/DIV
Y-axis: 0.1 V/DIV

Fig. 8

Note: For measurement of high frequencies in the X-Y operation, pay attention to the frequency response and phase difference between X-axis and Y-axis of the oscilloscope itself.

5. METHODS OF MEASUREMENTS

5.1 Connection Method of Input Signal

The input impedance of the oscilloscope as viewed from the vertical input terminal is 1 MΩ with capacitance approximately 30 pF in parallel. When the probe (option) is used, the impedance increases to resistance 10 MΩ with capacitance approximately 12 pF in parallel.

There are various methods of connection between measured signal source and oscilloscope. The most popular methods are with regular wires, with shielded wires, with a probe, or with a coaxial cable. Suitable ones are used taking the following factors into consideration.

Output impedance of input signal source

Level and frequency of input signal

External induction

Distance between input signal source and oscilloscope

Types of input signals and connection methods are tabulated in the following:

Type of input signal \ Connection method			General wire	Shielded wire	Probe	Coaxial cable	Others
Low frequency	Low impedance	Near	○	○	○	○	
		Far		○		○	
	High impedance	Near		◍	○	◍	
		Far		◍		◍	
High frequency	Low impedance	Near		◍	○	○	
		Far				○	
	High impedance	Near			○	◍	
		Far					

(○: Good, ◍: Fair)

o Connection with regular wires:

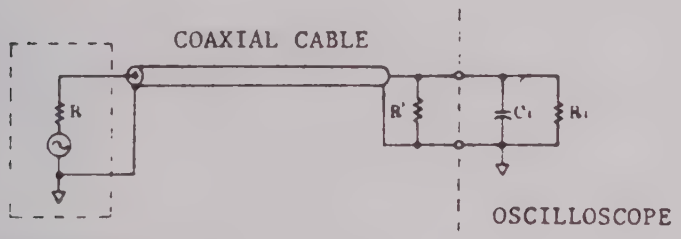
Set 942A Type Adaptor to the vertical input terminal and connect regular wires to the adaptor. This method is simple and the input signal is not attenuated. However it susceptible to induction noise when long wires are used or when the signal source impedance is high. Another disadvantage is a large stray capacity with respect to the ground. As compared with the case the 10 : 1 probe (option) is used, larger effects are caused by the stray capacity.

o Connection with shielded wire:

The use of a shielded wire prevents external induction noise. However, the shielded wire has as large stray capacitance as 50 pF/m - 100 pF/m and this method is not suitable when the signal source impedance is high or the measured signal frequency is high.

o Connection with coaxial cable:

When the output impedance of the signal source is 50 Ω or 75 Ω, the input signal can be fed without attenuation up to high frequencies by using a coaxial cable which enables impedance matching. For impedance matching, terminate the coaxial cable with a 50 Ω or 75 Ω pure-resistive resistor corresponding to the characteristic impedance of the coaxial cable, as shown in Fig. 9.



R = R'

When R = 50 Ω, use a 50 Ω coaxial cable.

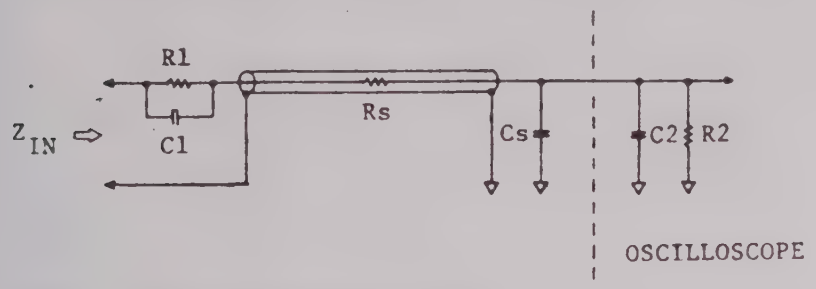
When R = 75 Ω, use a 75 Ω coaxial cable.

Fig. 9

o Connection with probe:

A probe (example: 959A BNC Type Probe) with an attenuation ratio of 10 : 1 is available as an option. The probe circuit and probe cable are shielded to prevent induction noise. The probe circuit makes up a wide-range attenuator in conjunction with the input circuit of the oscilloscope, thereby enabling a distortionless connection from DC to high frequencies. Then the probe is used, although the signal level is attenuated to 1/10, the input impedance

becomes very high (resistance 10 MΩ, capacitance approx. 12 pF) and the loading effect on the measured signal source is greatly reduced as explained in the following:



Rs = Series resistance of cable

Cs= Stray capacitance + cable capacitance

Fig. 10

The probe makes up a wide-range attenuator with its resistor R1 which make up an attenuator circuit with respect to input resistor R2 of the oscilloscope and with its capacitor C1 which compensates for input capacitor C2 of the oscilloscope and stray capacitance (Cs) of the cable. The input impedance Z_{IN} is expressed as follows:

$$Z_{IN} = \frac{R1 + R2}{C\,(R1 + R2) + 1}$$

$$C = \frac{C1 \quad (C2 + Cs)}{C1 + C2 + Cs}$$

Attenuation factor A is expressed as follows:

$$A = \frac{R2}{R1 + R2} \quad \left(= \frac{1\ M\Omega}{9M\Omega + 1M\Omega} = \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

Precautions:

- o Observe the maximum allowable input voltages mentioned in Item 3.4 "Precautions in Operation."
- o Be sure to use the ground lead wire which accompanies the probe. When used in the dual-channel mode also, be sure to use the ground lead wires for individual channels.
- o Before commencing measurement, accurately adjust the phase of the probe without fail.
- o Do not apply unreasonably large mechanical shocks or vibration to the prove. Do not sharply bend or strongly pull the probe cable.
- o The probe unit and tip are not highly heat resistant. Do not apply a soldering iron to a circuit close to the point where the probe is left hooked up.

5.2 Voltage Measurement

To measure an AC signal which has no DC component or to measure the AC component alone of a signal which has a DC component superimposed on the AC component, set the vertical input AC/DC selector switch (⑳ , ㉑) in the AC position. To measure a signal which has a DC component, set the switch in the DC position.

Before commencing voltage measurement, set the VARIABLE attenuator knob (⑮ , ⑰) to the CAL position and calibrate the sensitivity to the value indicated by the VOLTS/DIV selector (⑭ , ⑯).

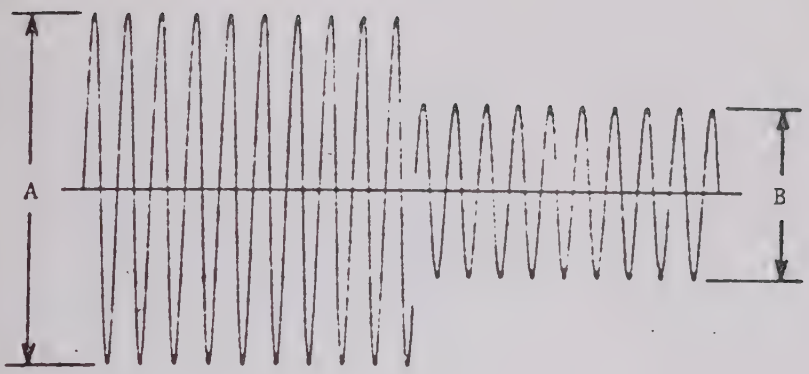


Fig. 12

5.3 Current Measurement (Voltage Drop Method)

Connect a small-resistance resistor (R) in series in the circuit in which the current (I) to be measured flows and measure the voltage drop across the resistor with the oscilloscope. The current is known from Ohm's Low as follows:

$$I = \frac{E}{R} \qquad (A)$$

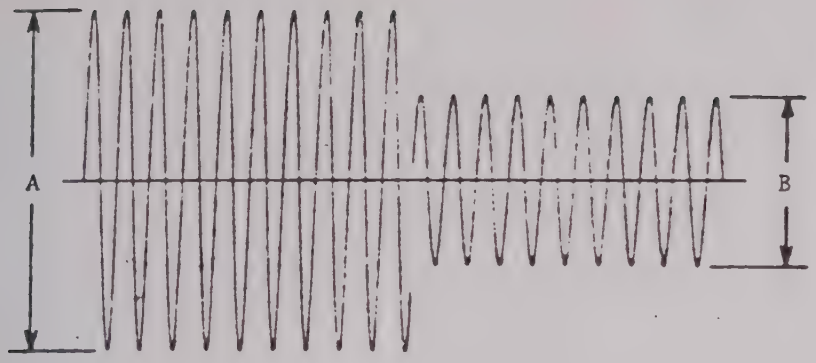
The resistance should be as small as that it does not cause any change to the measured signal source.

In the above method, currents from DC to high frequencies can be measured quite accurately.

5.4 Time Measurement

Measurement of time interval

The time interval between any two points on the displayed waveform can be measured by setting the TIME/DIV VARIABLE knob (24) in the CAL position and referring to the indication of the TIME/DIV switch (23).



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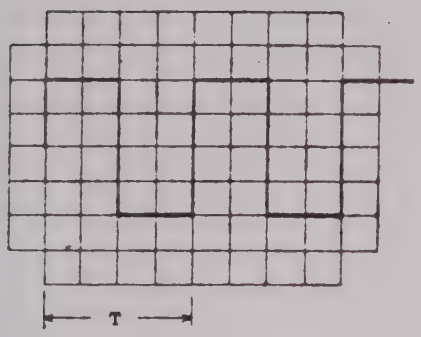


Fig. 13

Time T (sec) = Indication of TIME/DIV × Horizontal span (DIV)

5.5 Frequency Measurement

o Frequency measurement by determining time (T) per one cycle of the displayed waveform:

Time T (period) is measured as explained in Item 5.4 and the frequency is calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Frequency } f \text{ (Hz)} = \frac{1}{\text{Period } T \text{ (sec)}}$$

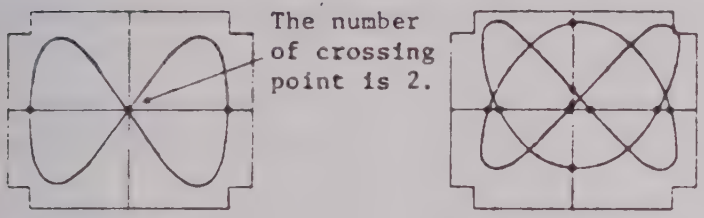
o Frequency measurement with Lissajous figure (See Figs. 14 and 15.):

Set the MODE switch in the X-Y state so that the instrument operates as an X-Y scope. (See Item 4.3 "X-Y Operation.")

Apply to the X-axis a known frequency from a signal generator (SG) and to the Y-axis the frequency to be measured. So adjust the required controls that a pattern is displayed on the overall surface of the CRT screen. Then so adjust the frequency of the

signal generator that the displayed pattern becomes stationary as shown in Fig. 14. From the displayed waveform, the unknown frequency can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Unknown frequency (Hz)} = \frac{\text{The number of crossing points over horizontal scale line}}{\text{The number of crossing points over vertical scale line}} \times \text{Frequency of signal generator (Hz)}$$



$\frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{1}$ (H) (V)

$\frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$ (H) (V)

Fig. 14

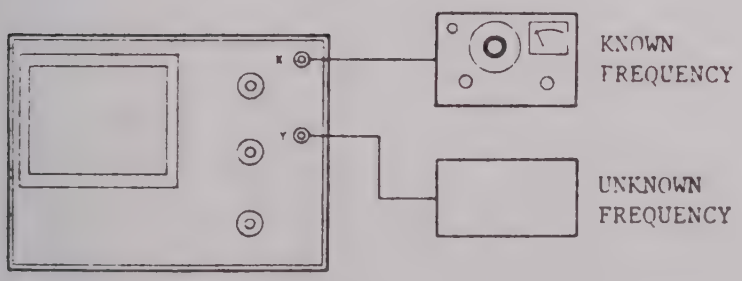


Fig. 15

5.6 Measurement of Phase Difference

o Measurement with dual-trace operation (1):

Set the oscilloscope in the horizontal dual-trace STEREO mode by pressing the CHL (12) and CHR (11) buttons of the MODE switch at the same time and setting button (9) in the H ▮ state. Set the TRIGGERING selector in the CHL state (press button (28)), and apply the signal which is used as reference to the CHL input terminal (18) and the signal which is to be measured to the CHR input terminal (19). Make equal the amplitudes of the CHL and CHR channels by adjusting the VOLTS/DIV switches (14) and (16) and VARIABLE knobs (15) and (17). Align the vertical positions of the two signals by adjusting the vertical POSITION knobs (8) and (13).

Determine the vertical distance between reference signal and measured signal and denote the distance by B (DIV) as shown in Fig. 16. Also determine the signal amplitude and denote it by A (DIV). The phase difference (α) can be calculated with the following equation:

$$\alpha\ (^\circ) = \frac{A}{B} \times (\pm 180^\circ)$$

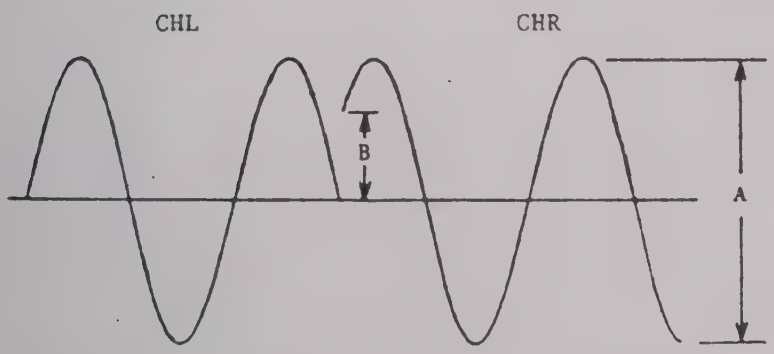


Fig. 16

o Measurement with dual-trace operation (2):

Set the oscilloscope in the horizontal dual-trace STEREO mode as in the above measurement (1), and set the TRIGGERING selector in the CHL state (press button (28)). Apply the reference signal to the CHL input terminal (18) and the measured signal to the CHR input terminal (19). Determine the distances from the junction point of the two signals to the points where the two signals cross the horizontal base line and denote them by A (DIV) for CHL and B (DIV) for CHR as shown in Fig. 17. Denoting one cycle period of the signal by T (DIV), the phase difference can be calculated with the following equation:

$$\alpha\ (^\circ) = \frac{A - B}{T} \times 360^\circ$$

Where, if A < B, the measured signal is in a leading phase; if A > B, the measured signal is in a lagging phase; and if A = B the two signals are in the same phase.

For this measurement the displayed amplitudes of the two signals are not required to be made equal. The only requirement is that they are easily measurable. However, their zero levels must be accurately aligned.

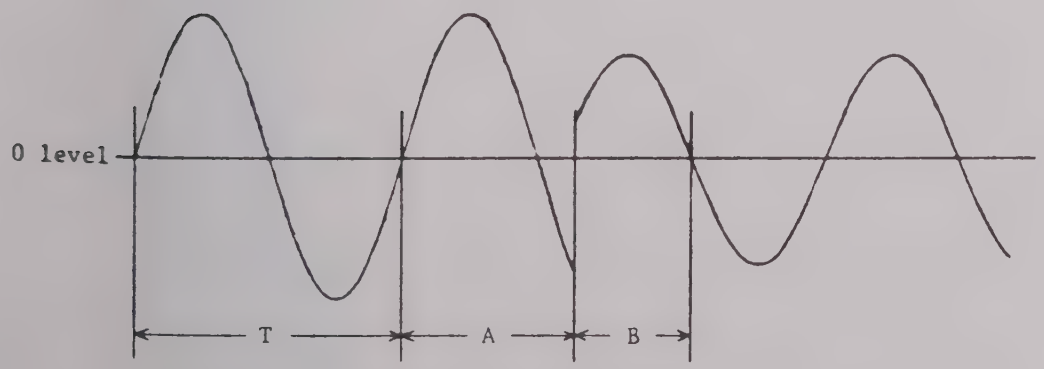


Fig. 17

o Measurement with dual-trace operation (3):

Set the TRIGGERING selector in the CHL mode (press button (28)), apply the reference signal to the CHL input terminal (18) and the measured signal to the CHR input terminal (19), and set the MODE switch button (9) in the V▬ state in order that the oscilloscope operates in the vertical dual-trace mode.

Determine distance A (DIV) between the points where the two signal cross the base line as shown in Fig. 18. Denoting one cycle period of the CHL signal by T (DIV), the phase difference can be calculated with the following equation:

$$\alpha\ (^\circ) = \frac{A}{T} \times 360^\circ$$

If A is in the left hand side of the measuring point of the reference signal, the measured signal is in a leading phase; if it is in the right hand side, the measured signal is in a lagging phase.

For this measurement the displayed amplitudes of the two signals are not required to be made the same, although it is recommendable to align the zero levels of the signals with the graticule lines for ease of measurement.

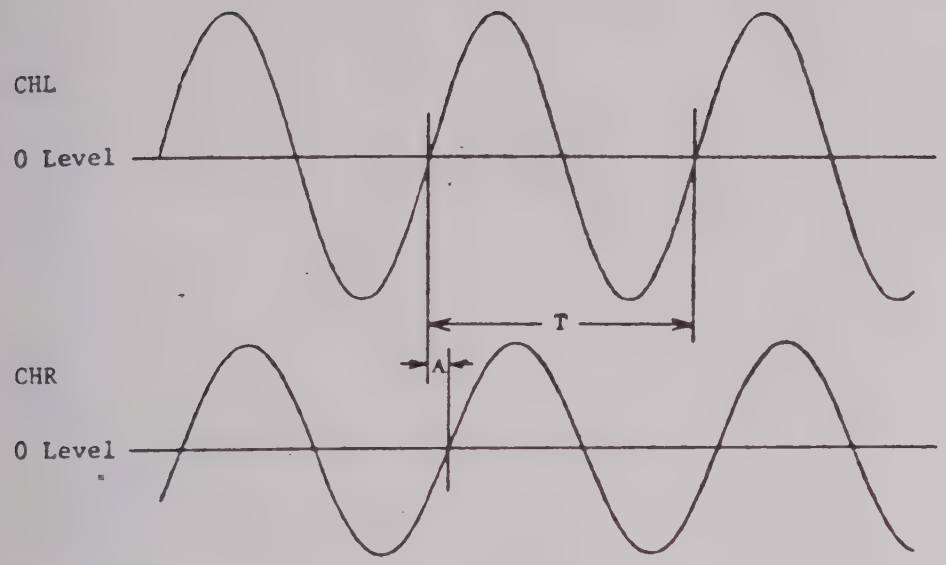


Fig.18

o Measurement with Lissajous figure:

Set the oscilloscope in the X-Y mode by pressing the X-Y button (10) of the MODE selector. Apply two signals of the same frequency (such as stereophonic signals) to the X-axis input terminal (18) and Y-axis input terminal (19), and adjust equal the two signal amplitudes so that a Lissajous figure is displayed on the screen. Position the center of the Lissajous figure in the center of the screen, and determine distance A (DIV) between the two points where the Lissajous figure crosses the X-axis (or Y-axis) and determine amplitude B (DIV) of the Lissajous figure on the X-axis (or Y-axis). Phase difference α can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{A}{B}$$

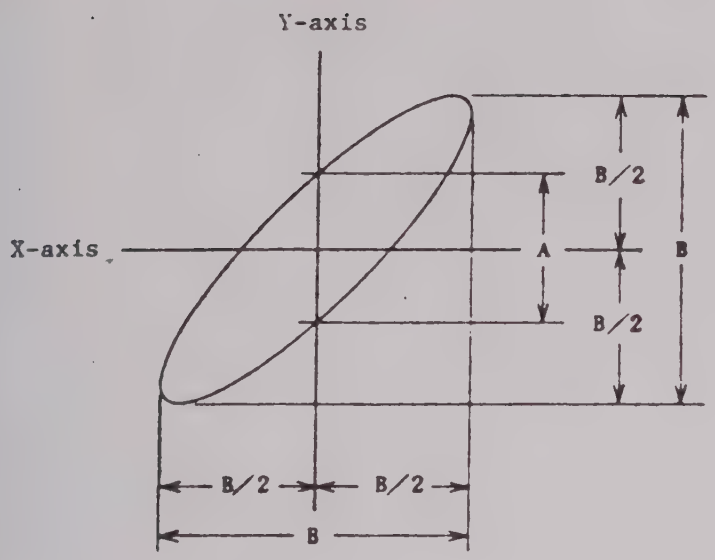


Fig. 19

For example, when the deflection amplitudes of the X-axis and Y-axis signals are set at 8 DIV, the phase difference can be known using Table 1 from the distance between the two points where the Lissajous figure crosses the X-axis (or Y-axis).

When the phase difference is within 0° ± 90°, the Lissajous figure is a slanted ellipse with its left side up; when the difference is within 180° ± 90°, the figure is a slanted ellipse with its left side up; when the difference is 90° or 270°, the figure is a circle; when the difference is 0°, the figure is a slanted line with its right side up; when the difference is 180°, the figure is a slanted line with its left side up.

Table 1

Distance (DIV) on X or Y axis	Phase difference (^{o})
0	0
0.1	0.7
0.2	1.4
0.3	2.2
0.4	2.9
0.5	3.6
1.0	7.2
1.5	10.8
2.0	14.5
2.5	18.2
3.0	22.0
3.5	25.9
4.0	30.0
5.0	38.7
6.0	48.6
7.0	61.0
8.0	90.0

Notes: The oscilloscope shipped from the factory is so set that, when it is operated in the horizontal dual-trace STEREO mode, the CHL signal is swept from the left end to the screen center and the CHR signal from the right end to the screen center. The user can change the sweep direction of the CHR signal so that the signal is swept from the screen center to the right end by changing positions of internal pins.

When the sweep direction has been changed as above, the phase difference measurement with dual-trace operation as described in Section 5.6 cannot be done because the sweep direction has been inverted by 180°.

To change the sweep direction, change the connection from "a" to "b" on the pattern side of printed circuit board A1 as shown in Fig. 20.

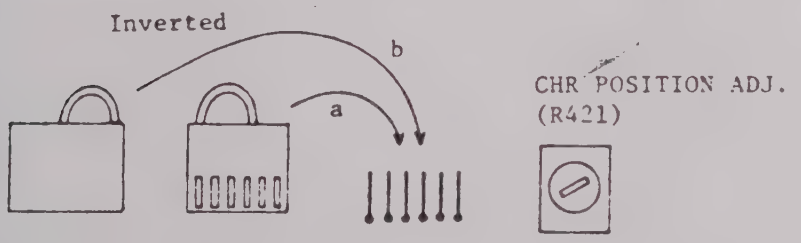


Fig. 20

5.7 Measurement of Pulse Waveform Characteristics

A theoretically ideal pulse waveform is such that the signal changes instantaneously from a certain level to another level, held in this level for a certain period, and returns instantaneously to the original level. However, actual pulse waves are distorted. Nomenclature of distortions is given in Fig. 21.

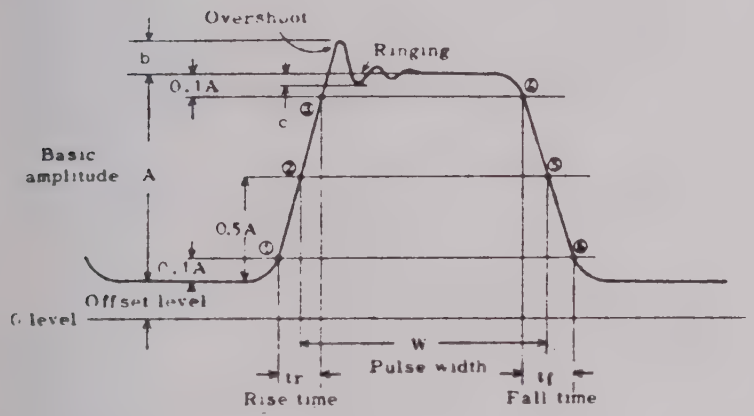


Fig. 21

Pulse amplitude: Basic amplitude (A) of pulse

Pulse width: Time between points ② and ⑤ where signal amplitude is 50% of basic amplitude

Rise time: Time between 10% basic amplitude point ① and 90% basic amplitude point ③

Fall time: Time between 90% basic amplitude point ④ and 10% basic amplitude point ⑥

Overshoot: Amplitude of the first maximum excursion beyond basic amplitude. Expressed in terms of b/A × 100 (%)

Ringing: Oscillation which follows the first maximum excursion. Expressed in terms of c/A × 100 (%)

o Measurement of rise time:

The rise time of a pulse can be known by determining the value of t_r on the CRT screen in the method of "Time Measurement." It must be noted that t_r determined on the CRT screen includes the rise time of the oscilloscope itself. The closer the rise time of the oscilloscope (t_o) to the rise time of the measured pulse (t_n), the larger is the error introduced. To eliminate this error, calculation should be done as follows:

$$\text{True rise time } t_n = \sqrt{(t_r)^2 - (t_o)^2}$$

where, t_r: Rise time measured on CRT screen
t_o: Rise time of oscilloscope itself (approx. 70 nsec)

For example, when a pulse wave with rise time 210 nsec (about 3 times of that of the oscilloscope) is measured on the CRT screen, the error is approximately 6%.

o Measurement of Sag

Pulse waveforms may have slanted sections as shown in Fig. 22, other than those distoryions mentioned in Fig. 21. (For example, slants are caused when the signal is amplified with an amplifier which has poot low-frequency characteristics, resulting from attenuation of the low frequency component.) The slanted section (d or d') is called "sag" which is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Sag} = \frac{d}{A} \quad (\text{or } \frac{d'}{A'}) \times 100 \ (\%)$$

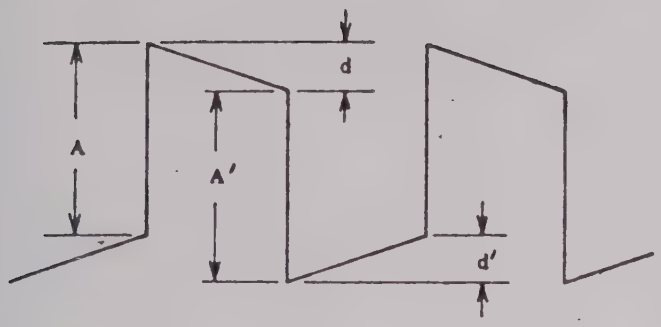


Fig. 22

Note: If the AC-coupling mode is used for measurement of a low frequency pulse, sags are caused. For measurement of low frequency pulses, use always the DC-coupling mode.

6. CALIBRATION

6.1 General

The oscilloscope should be calibrated at certain time intervals. Although calibration of overall performances is most recommendable, such partial calibration may serve the purpose that the time axis alone is calibrated when the time measuring accuracy is especially important or that the vertical axis alone is calibrated when the vertical sensitivity accuracy is of prime importance. After the oscilloscope has been repaired, overall calibration is required although it depends on the type of repair. For the repair service, contact manufacturer's representative in your area.

6.2 Check and Adjustment of DC Power Supply

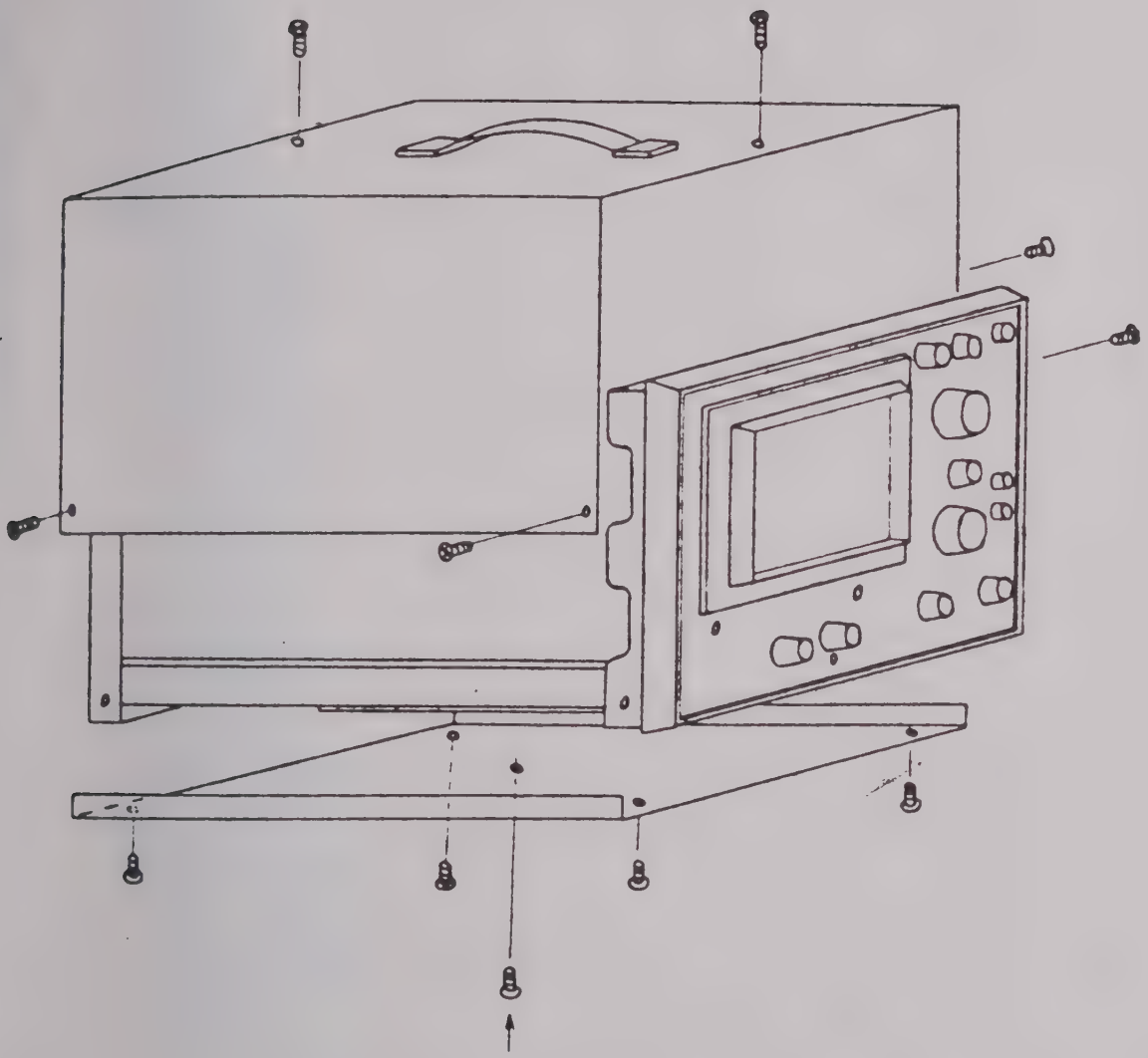
Before calibrating the oscilloscope, its DC supply voltages should be checked and adjusted. Check and adjust the +12V supply voltage first and the other supply voltages next. The supply voltages are shown in the following table, and the check and adjustment points are indicated in Fig. 24. For removing the case, refer to Fig. 23.

Nominal voltage	Voltage range	Check and adjustment points
+5V	+4.5 V - +5.5 V	TP-4
+12V	+11.95V - +12.05V	TP-1. Adjust the "+12VADJ"
-12V	-11.80V - -12.20V	TP-2
+200V	+180V - +230V	TP-3
-1500V	-1450V - -1550V	TP-5

For voltage check, measure the voltage between check point and ground using a reliable digital voltmeter. The +12V supply must be especially carefully adjusted because it provides a reference for other supplies. To measure the -1500V supply of which internal impedance is high, use a voltmeter of a high input impedance (10 MΩ or over).

Because adjustments of supply voltages largely affects vertical sensitivity and horizontal sweep time, the oscilloscope must be re-calibrated as explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

* Removing the case



HANDLE ESPECIALLY CAREFULLY SINCE THIS SCREW CLAMPS THE PRINTED BOARD.

Fig. 23

As viewed from the bottom

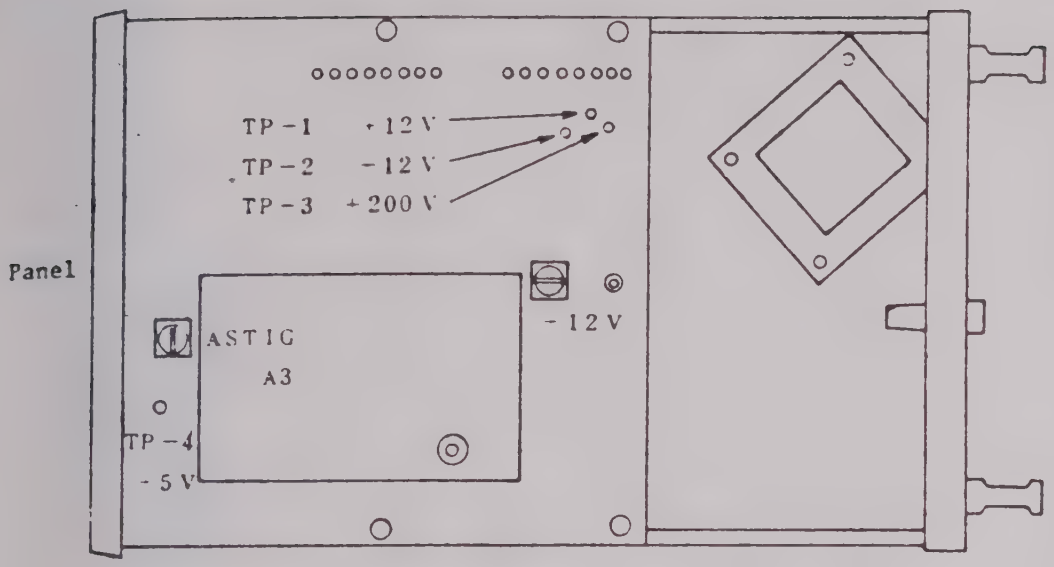


Fig. 24

As viewed from the left hand side

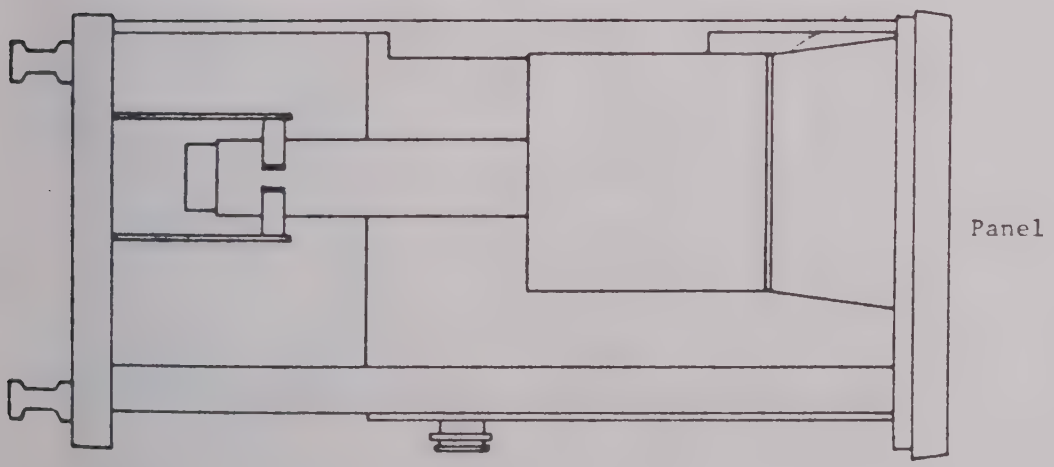
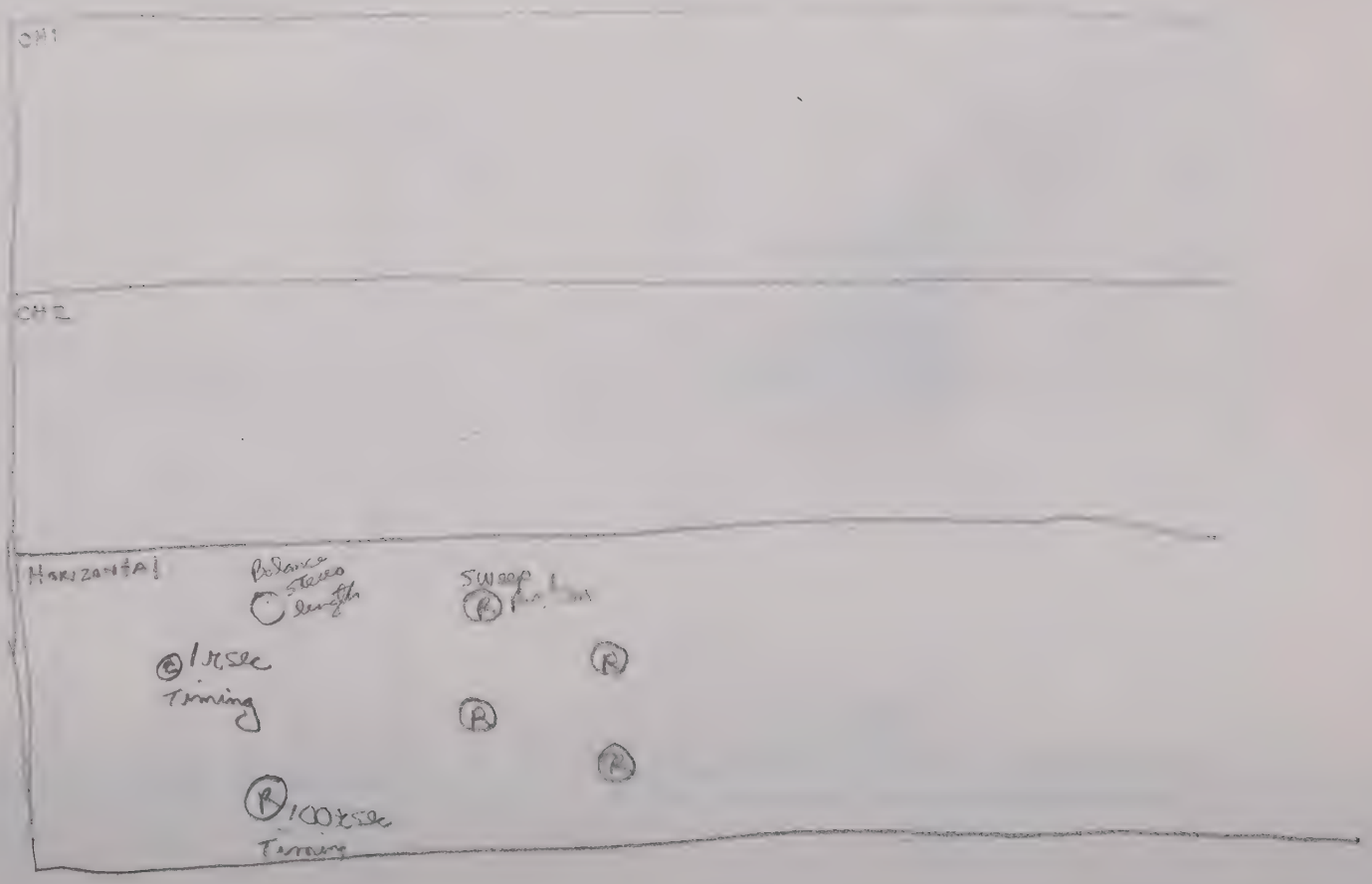


Fig. 25


CH1
CH2
HORIZONTAL
Balance
Sweep
R
1 sec
Timing
100 sec
Timing

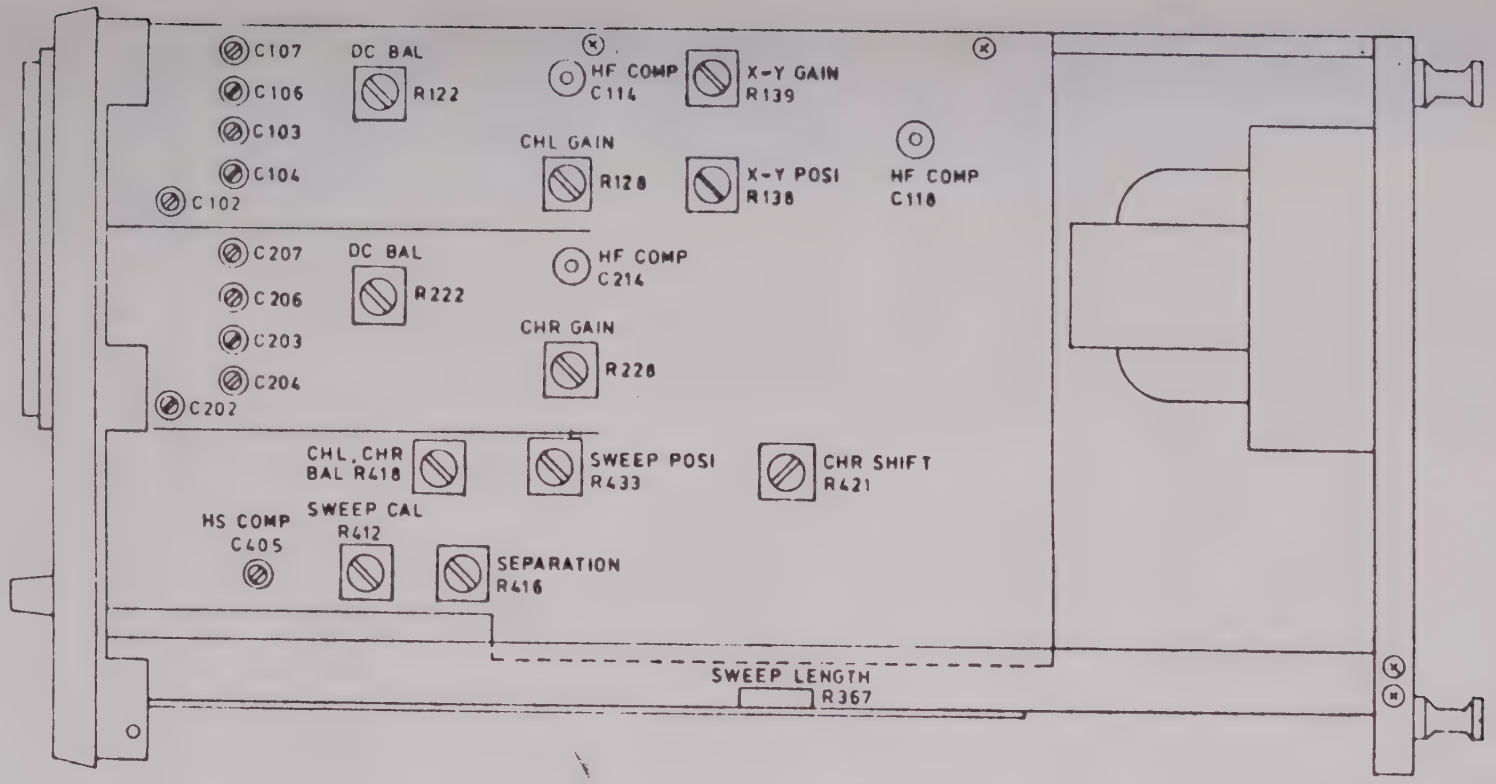

C107
C106
C103
C104
C102
DC BAL
R122
HF COMP
C114
X-Y GAIN
R139
CHL GAIN
R128
X-Y POSI
R138
HF COMP
C118
C207
C206
C203
C204
C202
DC BAL
R222
HF COMP
C214
CHR GAIN
R228
CHL.CHR
BAL R418
SWEEP POSI
R433
CHR SHIFT
R421
HS COMP
C405
SWEEP CAL
R412
SEPARATION
R416
SWEEP LENGTH
R367

Fig. 26

6.3 Adjustment of Vertical Axis

o Adjustment of DC BAL

This control is for minimizing the shift of the trace when the VARIABLE KNOB is turned.

(1) Set the VOLTS/DIV switch ⑭ or ⑯ in the GND range and display the trace on the CRT screen.

(2) Turning the VARIABLE knob, so adjust the DC BAL control that the sift of the trace becomes minimum. (See Fig. 26)

o Calibration of sensitivity

This control is for adjusting the vertical gain so that the vertical deflection amplitude conforms with the value indicated by the VOLTS/DIV switch. For calibration, a pulse wave generator which can provide an output signal with a voltage setting accuracy of 0.5% or better at a frequency of 1 kHz should be used.

(1) Set the pulse wave generator output at 80 mV and apply this signal to the vertical INPUT terminal.

(2) Set the VARIABLE knob in the CAL position and the VOLTS/DIV switch in the 10 mV position, and so adjust the GAIN ADJ control (Fig. 26) that the deflection amplitude on the CRT screen becomes as set in 8 DIV.

When the above adjustment is made, other ranges also are automatically calibrated with an accuracy of ±5% or better.

o Adjustment of input attenuator (input capacitance adjustment and phase compensation)

The VOLTS/DIV switch is a 1/10-step input attenuator. If the phase compensation of the input attenuator has been disturbed, the oscilloscope does not present the normal frequency response and the displayed waveform is distorted. If the input capacitance has been disturbed, the procedure of "Calibration of Probe" is required to be performed each time the range is changed. Refer to Item 5.1 "Connection Method of Input Signal", Para. "Connection with probe."

For phase characteristics adjustment, use a pulse generator which can provide a square wave which has no sags or overshoots or other distortions and which has a rise time of faster than 1 μsec. Display this signal with an amplitude of 4 DIV at each range, and so adjust the phase compensation capacitor that the displayed square wave signal becomes the best waveform. For this adjustment, use a pulse repetition frequency of approximately 1 kHz.

For input capacitance adjustment, connect a low-range C-meter to the input terminal and so adjust the input capacitance compensation capacitor that the input capacitance at each range becomes 30 pF ±2 pF.

For the above adjustment, set the oscilloscope in the operating state. The capacitors for respective ranges are shown in the following table.

Range	CHL		CHR	
	Adjusting capacitor		Adjusting capacitor	
	Input capaci-tance	Phase compen-sation	Input capaci-tance	Phase compen-sation
10 mV	C102	-	C202	-
0.1 V	C104	C103	C204	C203
1 V	C107	C106	C207	C206

o Adjustment of high frequency characteristics of vertical amplifier

Adjust the high frequency response characteristics of the vertical amplifier using a quality square-wave pulse signal of rise time 10 nsec or faster at pulse repetition frequencies 10 kHz and 100 kHz.

(1) Apply the 10-kHz pulse signal to the input terminal, set the VOLTS/DIV switch at 10 mV and the TIME/DIV switch at 100 μS, and so adjust the input signal amplitude that the signal is displayed with a deflection amplitude of 4 DIV on the CRT screen.

(2) So adjust the HF COMP (C118) of the output circuit that the leading edge of the square wave becomes flat. (See Figs. 26 and 27.)

(3) Apply the 100-kHz pulse signal to the input terminal, set the TIME/DIV switch at 1 μS, and so adjust the HF COMP (C114 for CHL or C214 for CHR) of the preamplifier that the leading edge of the square wave becomes flat. (See Figs. 26 and 28.)

By the above procedure, the 4-DIV square-wave pulse signal displayed on the CRT screen is adjusted to an ideal waveform.

Adjustment of HF COMP (C118) of output stage

Abnormal Normal Abnormal

Fig. 27

Adjustment of HF COMP (C114, C214) of preamplifier

Abnormal Normal Abnormal

Fig. 28

6.4 Adjustment for Horizontal Dual-trace Operation

Set button (9) of the MODE switch in the H ▮ state and apply a sine wave signal of approximately 10 kHz to both CHL and CHR input terminals.

o Adjustment when sweep directions are from both ends of screen toward center of screen:

This adjustment includes SWEEP POSITION adjustment, SEPARATION adjustment, CHL-CHR adjustment, SWEEP BALANCE adjustment and SWEEP LENGTH adjustment. (See Fig. 26.)

(1) Set the horizontal POSITION knob (29) of Fig. 1 in a mid-position (the white dot of the knob set at the top position).

(2) Set the TIME/DIV switch (23) at the 100 μS position.

(3) So adjust the SWEEP POSITION control that the CHL and CHR traces end at the center of the graticule.

(4) So adjust the CHL-CHR BALANCE control that the CHL and CHR trace to the same length.

(5) So adjust the SEPARATION control that the two traces start at the two ends on the graticule.

(6) So adjust the SWEEP LENGTH control that the ends of the CHL and CHR traces are spaced 0.2 DIV.

(7) Check again the SWEEP POSITION, CHL-CHR BALANCE and SEPARATION adjustments.

(8) Apply a timer marker signal of 100 μsec to the CHL and CHR input terminals.

(9) So adjust SWEEP CAL control (Fig. 26) that the periods of the displayed signal waveform conform with graticule lines. (See Section 6.5 Adjustment of Time base.)

o Adjustment when sweep direction of CHL is from screen left end to screen center and that of CHR is from center to right end:

This adjustment includes CHR POSITION adjustment, and it must be done after the adjustment of the preceding section been done.

To change the sweep direction, change the connection from "a" to "b" on the pattern side of printed circuit board A1 as shown in Fig. 29.

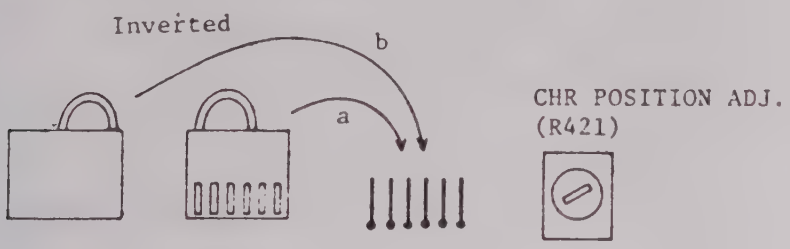


Fig. 29

(1) After the pin connectors are changed as required, apply a time marker signal of 100 μsec to the CHL and CHR input terminals and set the TIME/DIV switch at the 100 μS position.

(2) When the starting position of the CHL sweep is deviated from the left end of the graticule, adjust the starting position to the end of the graticule by adjusting the horizontal POSITION knob.

(3) So adjust the CHR POSITION control that the starting position of the CHR sweep is set at the center of the screen. When this is done, the distance between the end of CHL sweep and the start of CHR sweep should be approximately 0.2 DIV.

6.5 Adjustment of Time Base

This adjustment is for adjusting the actual sweep time of the trace to the value indicated by the TIME/DIV switch. For this adjustment, accurate time marker signals of repetion periods 100 µsec and 1 µsec or sine wave signals of frequencies 10 kHz and 1 MHz are required. When this adjustment is done, set the MODE switch (9) in the V▬ mode (vertical dual-trace mode) and keep the VARIABLE knob in the CAL position.

(1) Set the TIME/DIV switch at the 100 µS position, apply a time marker signal of repetition period 100 µsec or a sine wave signal of frequency 10 kHz to the vertical input terminal, and so adjust the input signal amplitude or the oscilloscope sensitivity that the signal is displayed with an appropriate deflection amplitude on the CRT screen.

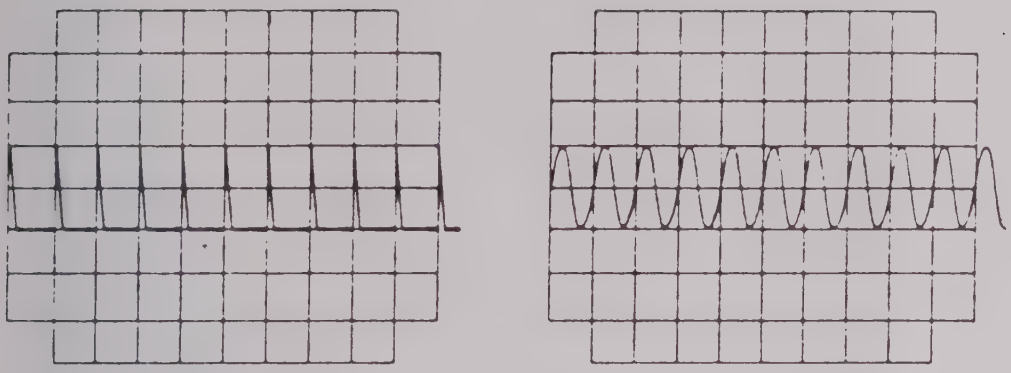
(2) So adjust the SWEEP CAL control (Fig. 26) that the periods of the displayed waveform conform with graticule lines.

(3) Next, apply a 1-µsec time marker signal or a 1-MHz sine wave signal to the vertical input terminal signal and set the TIME/DIV switch at the 1 µS position.

(4) So adjust the HS COMP control (Fig. 26) that the displayed waveform periods conform with graticule lines.

(5) Check again for the 100 µS range as Step (1) above.

By the above procedure, the sweep periods of the other ranges of the TIME/DIV switch also are calibrated to an accuracy of ±5% or better. (Fig. 30)



Time marker signal　　Sine wave signal

Fig. 30

6.6 Adjustment of X-axis

This procedure is for positioning of the X-axis and calibration of the X-axis when in the X-Y operation.

o X-axis positioning when in X-Y operation

(1) For both CHL and CHR, set the VOLTS/DIV switch in the GND range and so set the horizontal POSITION knobs (29) that their white dot marks are positioned in the upright position (noon high position).

(2) Set the vertical MODE switch in the X-Y state (10), and so adjust the X-Y POSITION (Semi-fixed resister, see Fig. 26) that the spot is displayed on the center line of the graticule.

o X-axis sensitivity calibration when in X-Y operation:

The vertical sensitivities of CHL and CHR are calibrated in Section 6.3. (For the X-Y operation, the X-axis sensitivity is required to be calibrated while Y-axis is not required to be calibrated because its vertical sensitivity has already been calibrated.) For calibrating the X-axis sensitivity, use the signal generator which has been used in Section 6.3 "Adjustment of Vertical Axis."

(1) Set the oscillator output signal at 100 mVp-p and apply this signal to the X-axis input terminal.

(2) So adjust the X-Y GAIN control (Fig. 26) that the signal deflection amplitude becomes the full scale of the graticule.

6.7 Calibration of Probe (option)

As explained in Section 5.1, the probe makes up a kind of wide-range attenuator. Unless phase compensation is properly done, the displayed waveform is distorted causing measurement errors. Therefore, the probe must be properly calibrated before use. For probe calibration, use the signal of the calibration voltage output (CALIB, 0.5 Vp-p) terminal (6) of the front panel. (Fig. 31)

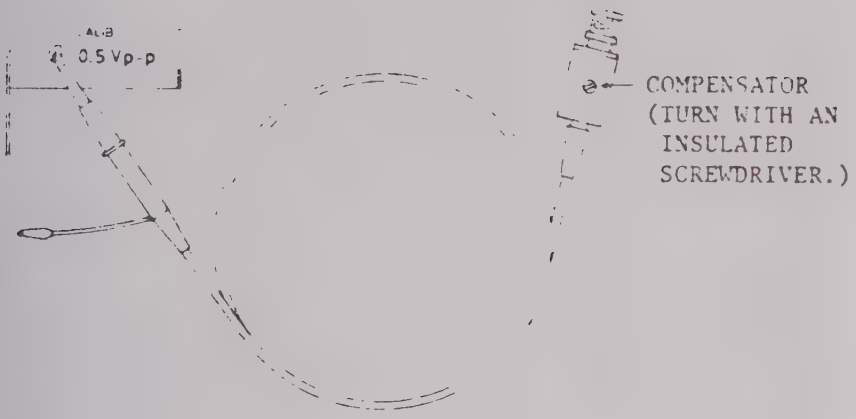


Fig. 31

Connect the probe cord to the INPUT terminal of CHL or CHR and set VOLTS/DIV switch in the 0.1 V position. Connect the probe tip to the calibration voltage output terminal and so adjust the COMPENSATOR control with an insulated screwdriver that an ideal waveform as illustrated below is obtained.

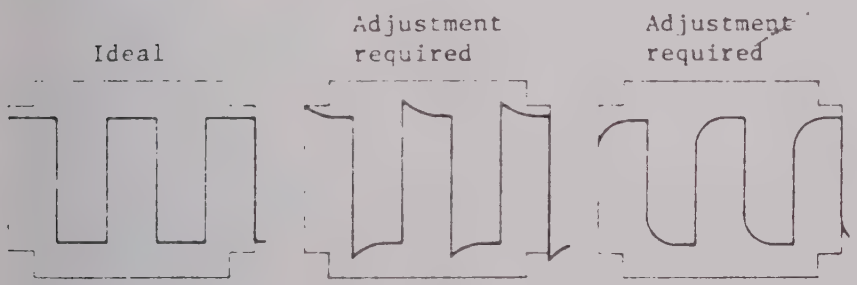


Fig. 32

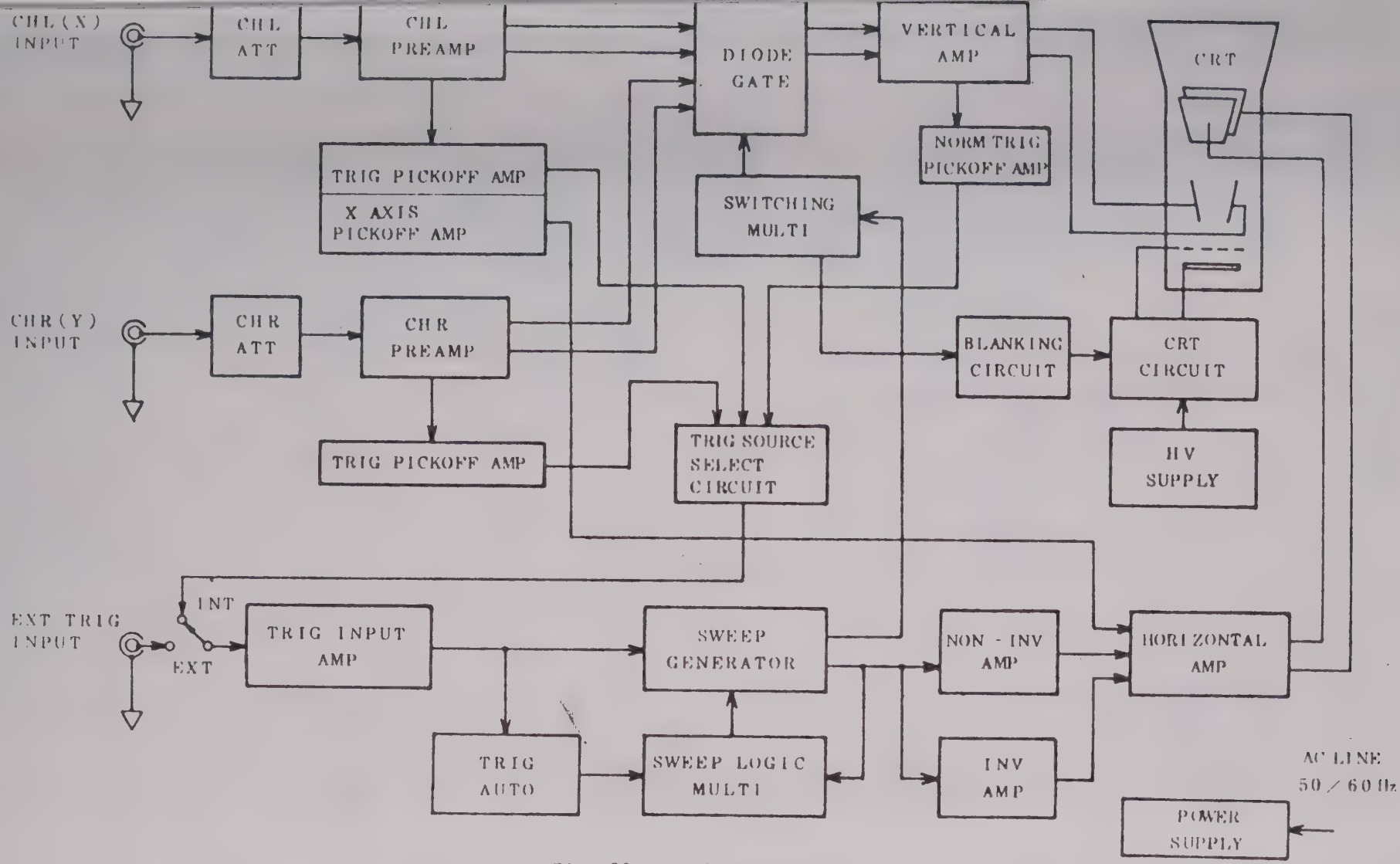


Fig. 33 Block Diagram

CHL (X) INPUT

A1

VOLTS/DIV S102

AC DC S101

C101 0.1μ 400WV

C102 2-12P

C103 5-4P

R102 900K F ½W

R103 111K F

C104 2.8-10P

C105 47P CER

C106 5-4P

R104 900K F ½W

C107 2.8-10P

R105 10.1K F

C108 220P CER

C109 220P CER

10 mV
0.1 V
1 V
GND

C110 2200P CER

R107 470K

R106 1MF ½W

R108 470

C111 0.01μ CER

R109 100 +12VA

Q101 μPA63H(I)

2CR101 2SC1909

R110 +12VB 220F

Q102 2SC945

R111 220F

R112 100 -12VA

C112 0.01μ CER

-12VB

R113 3.3K

R119 3.9K

+12VB

DC BAL R122 20K CW

R121 8.2K

R120 100

-12VB

Q103 2SC945

VARIABLE

Q104 2SA838

R114 390

R115 22

R116 2K (A)

R117 22

R118 390

R123 3.3K

R124 150 CW

C123 150P CER

R125 3.3K

+12VA

Q105 2SA838

R126 270

R127 270

CHL GAIN CW

C113 16WV 10μ

R128 200

R129 220

C114 5-55P

R131 2.7K

R130 560

-12VA

C115

Q106 2SC945

Q107 2SC945

R142 220

R135 220

Q108 2SC945

R133 33

R136 3.9K

C116 100P CER

R137 150 X-Y GAIN R139 200

R132 2.7K

R140 3.9K

X-Y POSI R138 1K

Q109 2SC945

R134 33

C117

R143 220

R141 220

TO J303-1

TO J303-2

TO PCB-M3

J101 P101

Q110 2SC945 TO Q112

R164 100

R165 100

Q111 2SC945

TO Q113

TO Q409

CHR (Y) INPUT

R201 33

C201 0.1μ 400WV

AC DC S201

C202 2-12P

C203 5-4P

R202 900K F ½W

R203 111K F

C204 2.8-10P

C205 47P CER

C206 5-4P

R204 900K F ½W

C207 2.8-10P

R205 10.1K F

C208 220P CER

C209 220P CER

10 mV
0.1 V
1 V
GND

VOLTS/DIV S202

C210 2200P CER

R207 470K

R206 1MF ½W

R208 470

C211 0.01μ CER

R209 100 +12VC

Q201 μPA63H(I)

2CR201 2SC1909

R210 +12VD 220F

Q202 2SC945

R211 220F

R212 100 -12VC

C212 0.01μ CER

-12VD

R213 3.9K

R219 3.9K

+12VD

DC BAL R222 20K CW

R221 8.2K

R220 100

-12VD

Q203 2SC945

VARIABLE

Q204 2SA838

R214 390

R215 22

R216 2K (A)

R217 22

R218 390

R223 3.3K

R224 150 CW

C223 150P CER

R225 3.3K

+12VC

Q205 2SA838

R226 270

R227 270

CHR GAIN CW

C213 16WV 10μ

R228 200

R229 220

C214 5-55P

R231 2.7K

R230 560

-12VC

C215

Q206 2SC945

Q207 2SC945

R242 220

R235 220

Q208 2SC945

R233 33

R236 4.7K

R238 100

C216 100P CER

R237 220

R232 2.7K

R234 33

R240 4.7K

R241 220

Q209 2SC945

R243 220

Q210 2SC945 TO Q212

R244 100

R245 100

Q211 2SC945

TO Q213

P102 J102

TO PCB-A3

-12VA

-12VC

Unless otherwise indicated resistance is given in ohms, 1/4 W, 5%.
: Adjusted in factory. Capacitance is given in farads.
: Metal film resistor. CER: Ceramic capacitor.
Note: Values are subject to alteration by modification.

KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

◇1	5502 VERTICAL PREAMP	CODE NO
		DRAWING NO 312271

'77 10 29 | 平丸 | 川井 | Job 19 M01 #1 | CONTENT | DATE | REVISED | DRAWN

TO ③ J303-3

A1

R156 *68K 1W

Q114 2SC1907

R157 220

Q118 2SC2371

R171 1K

P201 J201

FROM ① Q110

CR101 1S1588

R158 220

Q116 2SA838

C123 *47P CER

R159 1.8K

R149 100

C120 470P CER

CR107 02BZ3.9

Q120 2SC2371

+200V

Q112 2SC945

R150 470

R155 4.7

R162 3.9K

+12VA

C119 150P CER

Q122 2SK117

R176 2.7K

C125 16WV 10μ

R175 2.7K 2W

10

12

R148 4.7K

CR103 1S1588

R153 560

R163 330

R164 3.9K

R160 470

R161 *150

R172 68K 1W

R146 10K

R151 *330K

C118 2-12P

R154 560

R179 10K

C122 35WV 4.7μ

Q113 2SC945

R147 560

R149 4.7K

CR104 1S1588

R152 470

Q117 2SA838

R166 220

R165 220

C124 *47P CER

R170 100

R173 68K 1W

C121 470P CER

CR108 02BZ3.9

Q121 2SC2371

FROM ① Q111

CR102 1S1588

Q116 2SC1907

R167 220

Q119 2SC2371

R174 1K

P202 J202

R168 *68K 1W

+5VA +5VA

CR255 1S1588

CR256 1S1588

A3

R255 10K

R257 220

POSITION

-12V

R256 10K

+12V

R258 82K

R260 2K(B)

R259 220

FROM ① J101

MODE

+5V

S201 -1

CH1

BOTH IN STEREO

CHP

S201 -2

S201 -3

X-Y

S201 -4

H/Ø

R262 10K

R261 10K

R263 470K

R264 470K

CR254 1S1588

R265 22K

+12V

R268 220

POSITION

R266 10K

-12V

+12V

R267 10K

R269 82K

R271 2K(B)

R270 220

FROM ① J102

FROM ② Q210

CR201 1S1588

Q212 2SC945

+12VC

R246 10K

Q213 2SC945

CR202 1S1588

+5VA

V101 1/2 SN74LS73N

R250 10K

C251 47P CER

V101 2/2 SN74LS73N

R253 10K

FROM ④ J302-6

R252 330

TO ④ J301-5

CR251 1S1588

CR252 1S1588

CR253 1S1588

TO ④ J301-6

TO ④ CR406

TO ④ CR407

P203 J203

-12V +12V

+5V

R251 10K

C250 47P CER

CR257 1S1588

CR250 1S1588

C252

R254 10

C253 16WV 100μ

+5V

TO ④ R419

TO ④ J302-5

TO ④ J302-3

Unless otherwise indicated resistance is given in ohms, 1/4 W, 5%.
: Adjusted in factory. Capacitance is given in farads.
: Metal film resistor. CER: Ceramic capacitor.
Note: Values are subject to alteration by modification.

KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

②	5502 VERTICAL MAINAMP	DRAWING NO. 312272

A2

J303 P303

TRIGGERING
CHL
(BOTH IN) CHL+CHR
NORM
INT EXT
EXT TRIG IN
J304 P304

S301 -A -B -C

R303 390 R304 390 R305 3.9K
CR301 1S1588
Q301 2SA838 Q302 2SC1907
CR302 1S1588 CR303 1S1588
Q303 2SC1907
CR304 1S1588 CR305 1S1588
Q304 2SC1907
CR306 1S1588
R306 5.6K R307 470K R308 470K R309 470K
R310 100 R311 100 R312 100
C322 16WV 10μ
R376 22K
R313 33
Q306 2SC945 Q305 2SA844
R301 22K R302 22K R314 5.6K
CR308 1S1588
C301 0.1μ 100V R315 1K
R316 1M 1/2W R317 22K
Q308 2SK30A

U301 1/4 SN74LS00N
U301 3/4 SN74LS00N
U301 4/4 SN74LS00N
U302 1/4 SN74LS08N
U302 2/4 SN74LS00N
R338 100K R339 *10K R340 10K R341 *10K
C318 220P CER C319 220P CER C317 0.01μ CER
CR309 1S1588 CR321 1S1588
Q307 2SC945 R335 22K
R342 390 C320 2200P CER
R343 220 C321 330P CER
TO RS52

C302 16WV 10μ
R324 100 R325 10K
R323 3.9K C303 *100P CER R321 3.9K
R322 470 R332 6.8K
LEVEL CW R327 5.6K R328 100K C304 0.1μ CER
Q309 2SC945 R320 100 R318 10K

↔POSITION
R372 4.2K CW R373 2K R374 270
Q318 2SA844 R360 10K R361 22K R362 22K R363 22K

CR311 1S1588 R330 220 R329 3.9K
Q311 2SA844
CR322 1S1588 CR323 1S1588
C305 220P CER
U303 1/4 SN74LS00N
R333 5.6K
Q310 2SC945
Q312 2SC945 R334 330
Q313 2SA844 R337 5.6K
Q314 2SC945 R335 5.6K R336 2.7K
C306 16WV 22μ
C311 *47P CER
R366 10K R364 39K R365 39K
Q319 2SC945
SWEEP LENGTH R367 10K
Q320 2SA838 R358 5.6K R359 5.6K
CR320 1S1588

+5VA +5VB +5VC +5VD +5V
R368 10 R369 10 R370 10 R371 10
C313 16WV 10μ C314 16WV 10μ C313 16WV 10μ C316 16WV 10μ
U304 1/2 SN74LS74N
U303 3/4 SN74LS00N
U302 2/4 SN74LS08N
C307 3P CER
R344 3.9K R346 100 R345 10K R349 22K
Q315 2SA838 R350 8.2K
R348 100K R347 100 Q316 2SA838
CR313 1S1588 CR314 1S1588 CR315 1S1588 CR316 1S1588
R351 5.6K R354 1K
Q317 2SC900 R352 100K R355 10K R353 68K
CR317 1S1588 CR318 1S2B8 CR319 1S2B8
R357 470 R356 10K C312
C308 0.1μ C309 0.1μ C310 0.1μ

P302 P301 J302 J301
+200V +5V +12V -12V

A1

Unless otherwise indicated resistance is given in ohms, 1/4 W, 5%.
: Adjusted in factory. Capacitance is given in farads.
: Metal film resistor. CER: Ceramic capacitor.
Note: Values are subject to alteration by modification.

FUKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

3	5502 TRIGGER CIRCUIT	DRAWING NO. 312273

312274

A1

A2

P302 J302 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 — +200V, +6V

FROM ◇4 CR251

P301 J301 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 — +12V, -12V

+12V +12V

R401 1K

R403 100

Q401 2SA844

R402 10K

C402 * 2200P CER

CR401 1S1588

BCR401 2SC1907

C401 0.1μ (F)

C403 0.001μ (F)

C404 82P CER

C405 20P

S401-C

CR403 1S1588

R413 100

TO ◇1 U101-P1

FROM ◇2 U101-P2

FROM ◇2 P203-8

FROM ◇3 P203-3

C408 16WV 10μ

U401 TA7126P

R414 10K

+12V

Q407 2SC945

R431 1.5K

FROM ◇2 P203-5

CR408 1S1588

FROM ◇1 R141

CR407 1S1588

FROM ◇4 P203-4

R450 220K 1/2W

Q409 2SC945

R434 100

Q410 2SC945

R441 330

Q412 2SC945

R444 100

R457 330

P401

J401 6 4

Q417 2SC2371

CR408 1S1588

CR409 1S1588

C410 100P CER

R415 5K

R416 5K

R417 8.2K

SEPARATION

R430 10K

R418 10K

CHL CHR BAL

Q408 2SA844

R432 2.7K

R433 2K

SWEEP POSI

-12V

SWEEP CAL

R412 10K

R411 4.7K

VARIABLE R409 10K

Q402 2SK30A

C421 10P CER

Q403 2SC945

Q404 2SC900

R404 39K

P404

J404

R405 1M (F) 1/2W

R406 110K (F)

R410 330

CR402 1S1588

C406 100P CER

CR404 1S1588

Q420 2SA844

CHR POSI

R421 20K

R425 2.7K

R424 22K

R426 10K

R419 3.3K

R420 470K

Q405 2SC945

C407 100P CER

CR405 1S1588

Q406 2SC945

R422 3.3K

R423 470K

FROM ◇2 V101-P8

S401-B

S401-A

10mS | 1mS | 100μS | 10μS | 1μS

TIME/DIV

R436 100

R442 2.2K

R437 4.7K

R438 1.8K

R466 10K

Q411 2SC945

R439 3.9K

R440 3.9K

R443 10K

R447 100

Q413 2SC945

R449 100

Q415 2SC2371

R452 100

R453 560

CR410 1S1588

CR411 1S1588

CR412 1S1588

C411 100P CER

Q418 2SC2371

R458 330

R443 330

R451 220K 1/2W

P402

J402

R454 220K 1/2W

R455 100K 1/2W

R456 100K 1/2W

Q416 2SC945

Q414 2SC2371

R448 100

+200V

Q419 2SC945

R460 3.9K

C412 16WV 10μ

R459 39K

R461 1.8K

CR413 1S1588

C413 16WV 10μ

FROM +12V

R462 10

+12VA

C415 16WV 10μ

C414 16WV 10μ

R463 10

+12VC

C416 16WV 10μ

-12VA

R464 10

C418 16WV 10μ

R465 10

-12VC

C419 16WV 10μ

C417 16WV 100μ

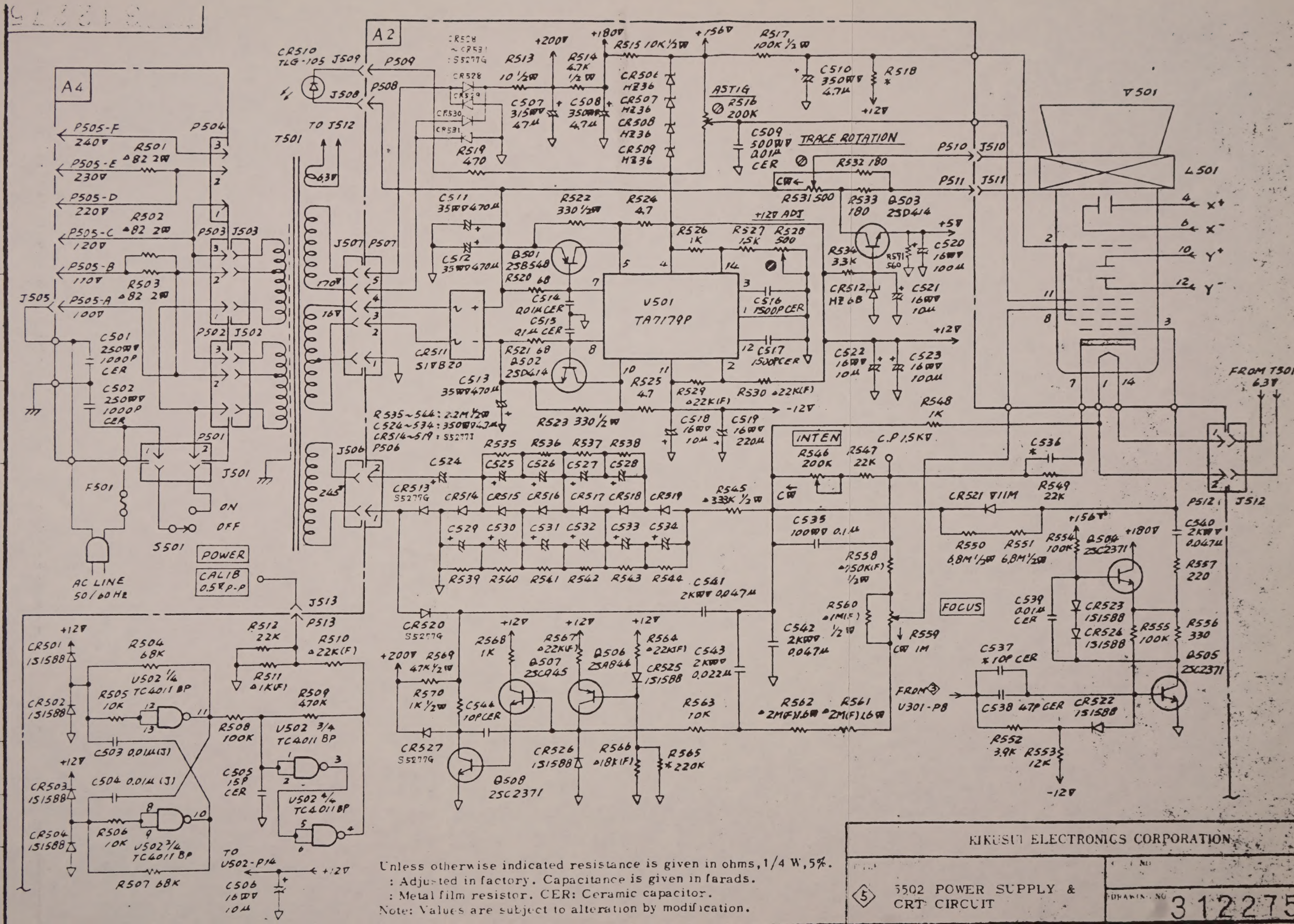
C420 16WV 10μ

Unless otherwise indicated resistance is given in ohms, 1/4 W, 5%.
: Adjusted in factory. Capacitance is given in farads.
: Metal film resistor. CER: Ceramic capacitor.
Note: Values are subject to alteration by modification.

KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

◇4 5502 TIME BASE & HORIZONTAL AMP

DRAWING NO 312274



Unless otherwise indicated resistance is given in ohms, 1/4 W, 5%.
: Adjusted in factory. Capacitance is given in farads.
: Metal film resistor. CER: Ceramic capacitor.
Note: Values are subject to alteration by modification.

KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

5 5502 POWER SUPPLY & CRT CIRCUIT

DRAWING NO 312275

'79.10.29 Job 19M01より

WARRANTY

All instruments manufactured by KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORP. are warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of two years from the date of original shipment from the factory. However, this warranty excludes batteries, lead wires and probes, and CRT's are warranted only for a period of one year from the date of original shipment from the factory.

In the event of any defects in materials or workmanship, KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORP. will, at its sole option, repair or replace the defective instrument covered by this warranty without charge. To obtain warranty service, the defective instrument must be returned within thirty (30) days of the expiration of the applicable warranty period to KIKUSUI INTERNATIONAL CORP. properly packaged and with transportation and insurance prepaid. We will reship at our expense only to destinations in the United States.

Any defect in materials or workmanship determined by KIKUSUI INTERNATIONAL CORP. to be attributable to customer alteration, modification, negligence or misuse is not covered by this warranty.

EXCEPT AS SET FORTH ABOVE, KIKUSUI ELECTRONICS CORP. AND KIKUSUI INTERNATIONAL CORP. MAKE NO WARRANTIES EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS, AND SHALL NOT BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Kikusui International Corp.

17819 S. Figueroa St., Gardena, Ca. 90248 · (213) 515-6432 · TWX910-346-7648 KIKUSUI GDNA